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Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance,

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK I—THE ABBOTT.

CHAPTER V.

BY ORDER OF THE KING.

Some 18 hours after the events described in the foregoing chapter, a gay cavalcade set forth from Risborough Castle with the flutter of flags, the braying of trumpets, and the pomp and glitter of full martial panoply.

First rode Jocelyn Earl of Castletowers and Lord of Risborough, man and horse alike encased in suits of rich fluted armor from the famed factory at Milan, of marvelous finish and sumptuously inlaid with gold. The visor of his helmet was raised, and there was a smile of triumph on his face. Behind him rode his Squire bearing lance and shield, and behind again a score of Knights fully armed in brave equipment, the afternoon sun shining on their bright cuirasses, and glittering upon the steel caps they wore, in lieu of helmets. In their midst a powerful Knight in black armor, bore the banner of the Earl, richly emblazoned in silk and gold, and on either side of him, two heralds with their long brass trumpets clad in light mail, partially concealed beneath the gorgeous embroidery of their tabards, cunningly worked with the Earl's coat-of-arms and enriched with gold and silver thread and costly jewels.

Amidst a gay flourish of musical instruments, the draw-bridge of the castle was lowered, and through a bevy of cringing, bowing retainers came forth the Earl, followed by his knights in war array. Upon the castle walls, paced to and fro the sentries appointed especially to watch the proceedings of those entering or retering or returning from the abbey; within the fortress the clank of the armorer's hammer kept time with that of the blacksmith, and all was bustle and activity, for though no actual call to arms had been made, and though had any dangerous expedition been afoot, the Lord of Risborough would never have gone forth attended only by a score of knights, it nevertheless had leaked out, doubtless through the medium of Captain Vamp, that the long standing feud between the Earl and the Abbot was like ere long to be settled by the sword.

Adown the winding path, which led from the rocky crag whereon the castle stood, in all the fair splendor of handsome accourtrements and glorious arms rode the Earl and his knights, the sun glittering upon the steel caps and shining swords of the Lord of Risborough's train and the silken flag waving lazily in the light breeze disclosing the cognizance of the proud noble in all its majesty of blazory and gold.

"Though it be treason to say as much," said Capt. Vamp, watching the procession as it crossed the drawbridge, "beshrew me if I believe the King himself rides forth with finer show or trustier followers than does our Lord the Earl."

The words were spoken (perhaps intentionally) loud enough to reach the ears of the peer whose nostrils distended with pleased pride, as turning in his saddle he cried in more courteous tone than was customary with him:

"Forward, gentlemen, forward—to the abbey! This day we will humble the peacock prelate who has dared to defy me."

Through the long street of Warsdale rode the gay cavalcade across the bridge which spanned the river a mile without the town, and so on to the abbey lands with not a soul to let them or even to ask their errand; on till the noble pile of florid gothic architecture, the home of the monks of Totteridge, rose before them in all its grandeur.

All was peace and quiet so far as the eye could see. In the trim, well-kept gardens a few monks raised their heads a moment, and then immediately resumed their daily toil, as if the spectacle were one of every day occurrence; beneath the sunny walls, friars paced up and down with breviary and rosary in hand. The soft Summer air wafted the scent of flowers on the breeze, the lowing of kine sounded gratefully on the ear and the birds flew blithe and gay in and out of their foliage homes.

Through this scene of placid peace and calm contentment, rode the Earl and his followers with the clank of steel and the tramp of chargers, meeting no hindrance, unmolested and unquestioned.

The iron bound oak portal of the chief entrance to the Abbey was closed and that, alone, betokened that their approach was even so much as known to those within the walls.

"Forward, sir heralds, and sound my call," cried the Earl reining in his steed.

The chief entrance to the Abbey of Totteridge was approached by a drawbridge over a wide moat, but the moat was dry and the chains of the drawbridge were weatherworn and rusted, as if many years had elapsed since there had been necessity to use them. Two massive towers flanked an arched gateway with walls of great thickness, having no other openings than the long narrow slits called "oillets," through which, in case of attack, the archers within could discharge their arrows at the besiegers.

Branching off from this tower entrance, extended right and left embattled walls enclosing the buildings, gardens and orchards of the monastery and adjacent convent, extending over some 40 acres, but so little did they appear capable of offering serious resistance to an attacking force, that the Earl smiled with supercilious disdain at the innocence or the ignorance, whichever it might be, that had so indifferently guarded the treasure of the Abbey.

Without attempting to cross the drawbridge, the Knights, at a word from their leader, drew up in a semicircle, sitting on their horses silent and motionless as bronze statues. The Earl, with vizor lowered, and lance and shield in hand, occupied the center of the group, his squire on his right hand, his standard-bearer on his left.

The two heralds, at their lord's order, advanced one on either side the bridge, and raising their trumpets to their lips blew three times a sonorous call, which echoed and re-echoed through the halls and cloisters of the Abbey. Scarcely had the reverberations of the third blast died away, when a small side wicket was opened, and from it emerged an old and feeble man, whose long, white beard descended far upon his breast.

"Who are ye?" he asked, in the tremulous voice of age. "Who are ye, that, with the braying of trumpets, and the clang of arms, disturb the holy peace within these hallowed walls?"

"Tell the Lord Abbot," cried the Earl, advancing to the drawbridge that the Earl of Castletowers and Lord of Risborough would parley with him, and that without delay."

"I will e'en see whether he be will ing to speak with you," replied the friar.

"By the rood, willing or no willing, I will see him and that presently; if he come not to me I will have him fetched hither."

"Your threats will not move him, Lord of Risborough," said the old man, in a tone of contempt, "but I will e'en confer with him. I pray you state your business that he may judge of the importance of you errand—you and this armed band—why are you here?"

"By order of the King," cried the Earl in a clear, ringing voice.

The aged monk retired as he came through the small side gate which he closed behind him.

"Grammercy, my Lord" quoth the knight who wore the silken standard, "Methinks this is but waste of courtesy. A dozen blows from a sturdy axe and the abbey is our own."

"Ha, fellow—art thou Earl of Castletowers or am I?" was the reply in angry tone. "An I need counsel I seek it not from such as thee."

It was some 10 or 15 minutes before the Friar returned and during that time the noble leader sat his horse erect, firm and motionless as the abbey walls themselves. When the white bearded janitor at length reappeared, he crossed the bridge and advancing to the spot where the Earl awaited him, asked:

"Are you the Earl of Castletowers and Lord of Risborough?"

"Men call me thus," was the reply in a tone of hauteur.

"The Lord Abbot bids me say you will dismount, you and two of your attendant knights, leaving your arms and horses without, he will receive you in the Council Chamber."

"Take heed my Lord that this be not a trap to deprive you of life or liberty," whispered the young Squire.

"Take thou then my lance and shield," answered the Earl, with bitter emphasis, "t'will peradventure give thee courage."

So saying he dismounted and signing to two of his retinue to follow him, he turned to the friar who stood with bowed head and arms crossed upon his breast.

"Lead on reverend father," he said with mocking courtesy.

The monk with every outward sign of humility led the way through the small side gate, and by a gesture imposed silence upon the three steel-clad men who followed him.

Unlike the preceding night, when Godfrey Tavener had been startled by the martial appearance of those within the abbey walls, everything as the Earl trod the resounding stones seemed to tell of peace and rest. Through the long cloisters they passed upon their way, where the flowering creepers intertwined with the delicate tracery of the architecture, through the ancient chapel, where the mellowed sunlight streaming in through the stained glass windows, cast flecks and splashes of color on the pavement, beneath which reposed the bones of many generations of abbots and friars, through the scriptorium, where a score of tonsured monks were busily engaged in copying the illuminated manuscripts, which in those days were lent from monastery to monastery for the purpose of reproduction, on till they came to an imposing archway blocked by a massive door of wood covered with a tasteful pattern of wrought iron, elegantly worked in artistic filagree.

On this door the Monk knocked in a peculiar manner, upon which the two leaves were silently thrown open, and their conductor standing humbly on one side gave the Earl and his followers entrance into the Council Chamber of the Abbot of Totteridge.

It was a chamber of exceptional architectural beauty, octagon in form, with a high vaulted roof maintained in its position by a single slender column of polished marble. Round two-thirds of the chamber were seats of stone on which sat in the humble garb of the Order to which they belonged the chief Monks of Totteridge Abbey. Upon a kind of raised dais immediately facing the entrance door stood an ecclesiastical throne superbly decorated with gold and precious stones which was occupied by the Lord Abbot. His dress was as plain as those of the humbler brethren, but behind him stood a Friar who bore upon a velvet cushion the jewelled mitre, together with the sword in its golden scabbard which betokened temporal rank. To the right of the Abbot stood a small knot of Monks, foremost amongst whom was Father Eustace. Behind the Abbot fixed to the wall was a large crucifix of solid silver before which burnt a swinging lamp of bronze and gold which exhaled a sweet soft penetrating perfume, while a dim religious light was shed through the building from windows high up in the walls filled with righly colored glass.

The Abbot was an old and feeble man of remarkable beauty of countenance, there was upon his face that placid look of peace and contentment so often characteristic of this resemblance, which was heightened by the singular waxen pallor of his skin. His eyes dark and large, still however, retained the penetration of his earlier years, while his hair worn unusually long was white as the driven snow. Tall and of a spare figure in spite of age there was something strikingly commanding in his appearance, while at the same time benevolence was plainly stamped upon his broad fair forehead.

"My son," said he, when the Earl, having advanced to the centre of the chamber, halted before him; "my son, we within these walls are a peaceful, order loving, law abiding community. Why comest thou to us with sword and helm, with lance and buckler?"

"My Lord Abbot," the Earl replied; "the iniquities of this building over which you preside an all but absolute ruler have grown till they have come to the ears of our gracious King. He has heard of riot and debauchery of gluttony and winebibbing of damsels detained within your convent of peasants despoiled of their modest means, and all in the name of religion and the Abbot of Totteridge."

"They that have said so have borne false witness against me. As the servant of Heaven I have dwelt within these walls for more than 70 years. If I have sinned, if I have been faithless to the trust imposed upon me arraign me before those who have the right to judge my conduct."

"The right!" repeated the Earl angrily, "Dost thou deny the right of our sovereign Lord, King Henry?"

"It would avail me little when he employs such messengers as thou to work his will. I know the evil spirits of jealousy and greed which bring thee here, Jocelyn, Earl of Castletowers and Lord of Risborough. But speak, let me hear from thine own lips the wishes of the King whose messenger thou sayest thou art. Speak; but moderate thy tone, if thou canst not reverence the holy church, at least respect old age and these white locks blanched in the service of that heaven which thou defiest."

There was a quiet dignity in the words which was not without effect even upon the Earl, who answered in a more subdued tone:

"I come not here, holy Father, to show lack of courtesy. At worst I am but a messenger from our Lord, the King desiring you with all convenient speed to surrender unto my keeping the Abbey of Totteridge with all that appertains thereto, its wrongfully amassed treasure, its fraudulently acquired acres, while you yourself an you obey His Majesty's behest, shall be suffered to depart hence without let or hindrance."

Friar Eustace made a sudden movement of impatience, took a forward step, as if he would have spoken, but at a gesture from the Abbot he held his peace.

"I serve a mightier sovereign than thou, Earl of Castletowers," said the Abbott with dignified calmness, "and I am here his unworthy trustee for such poor wealth as the Abbey contains; rather would I die than betray the trust of a heavenly king at the bidding of an earthly monarch. The riches of the Abbey belong to our Holy Mother Church! 'twere sacrilege for me to surrender them e'en though the King in person demanded them of me."

"And this is your reply?"

"Aye this is *our* reply to the unjust demand of grasping rapacity, though through no merit of mine own, I have ruled as Superior here for 30 years, I am yet but an unworthy monk, prone like all mankind to error, nor have I presumed to decide a matter so important without laying it before my brethren here assembled. With fasting, humiliation and prayer we sought for guidance from above, and I, speaking for those you see around me," "and the Abbot rose from his throne with an air of noble pride, "I, the Abbot of Totteridge, tell you Earl of Castletowers and Lord of Risborough, that you shall slay us, as we kneel at our altar, torture us in the dungeons of your stronghold, chase us o'er hill and dale with hounds and horsemen, nay burn us to ashes within these sacred walls, so long our home, before we voluntarily surrender one jot or title of that which by God's grace we hold in trust for the service of the only King whom *we* obey. You have our answer."

"Your blood be upon your own head," said the Earl grimly.

Then with hasty, impatient stride Friar Eustace came forward, and alone confronted the Earl.

"It is a noble exploit and worthy of the Lord of Risborough, to wage war against defenseless priests, that he may seize the bounteous acres which he has long regarded with covetous eye. It is a lordly deed, to confront cowled monks, with men in steel, and it is a courtly act to hide bloodshed and spoliation, beneath the words, 'By order of the King,'—clap not thy hand upon thy dagger Earl of Castletowers. Thou wilt need thy steel, and all thy courage, when with thy hired mercenaries thou comest here, with fire and sword to despoil us. Frocked priests, though they be not men of war, can, aye, and *will* fight in just cause, so look to thyself Earl, lest coming to conquer, though art conquered; coming to slay, thou art compelled thyself to bite the dust."

"Who art thou, who darest speak so boldly?"

"The poorest of the monks of Totteridge."

"Thou shalt be poorer yet, ere to-morrow's sun hath set. Look to thyself monk an we meet where thy gown shall be no protection to thee."

"I wish for naught better than such a meeting," said Friar Eustace beneath his breath.

"Abbot,' cried the Earl, haughtily, "I go now, but it is to return with force to compel obedience to the King's command. Bethink thee well of that which thou bringest upon thy head—not only upon thine own head, but upon the shaven crowns of these who talk so boldly. I give thee till sunrise to-morrow morn—if ere the sun has risen over yonder hill thou makest submission, I will still extend to thee the King's clemency; but, shouldst thou obstinately refuse to obey thy sovereign's bidding, then took to thyself, Abbot, for 'twill be in vain thou beggest for mercy—I will hang thee on the tallest tree in thine own orchard, as warning to all contumacious monks."

With this defiance, the Earl turned upon his heel and followed by his two knights, who had been passive listeners during the interview he strode from the council chamber of the Abbey of Totteridge, and, conducted as before by the white-bearded janiter, reached in safety the frowning gothic archway, and passing through the side wicket rejoined his retainers, who were beginning to be alarmed at his protracted absence.

"My gracious Lord," said his squire, as he held the stirrup for the Earl to mount, 'While you were absent within the Abbey, we saw led by a war horse of great power and beauty."

"Grammercy, young sir, and what is that to me or thee?"

"My Lord, the horse was 'Roland,' the charger you gave to Godfrey Tavener. I could not be mistaken."

"Ha! What? Art thou sure?" asked the Earl, with a disturbed expression. "No, no; it must have been thy fancy, boy. Godfrey is no traitor, thou wouldst not dare hint so much, were he here to answer for himself."

"I hint nothing," replied the Squire, somewhat surlily; "I state what I saw with mine own eyes."

Riding back to the castle, the Earl never opened his lips. The information he had heard, seemed a confirmation of the suggestion dropped by Captain Vamp, and yet he would not, he *could* not believe that Godfrey Tavener had turned against him and enlisted under the banner of the enemy.

"To-morrow will show—to-morrow," he murmured, as he crossed the draw bridge; then, turning in his saddle, as they reached the castle yard, he cried in stentorian voice, "Gentlemen, an hour after sunrise, we march against the Abbey. Let all be in readiness and your cry "No Quarter!"

CHAPTER VI.

In the darkness of the cell, into which he had been thrown Godfrey Tavener dared not move hand or foot, but lay as he had fallen, a prey to the most terrible anxiety, not on his own account, but on that of the unfortunate maiden for whose sake he had risked so much, and all, as it would appear, to no purpose.

Was she lost to him forever? It was in vain he argued with himself that, seen for the first time that afternoon, it was madness to act as if her fate were of the slightest moment to him, for his heart contradicted the sophistries of his brain. It was equally in vain, he repeated, that ignorant as he was of her name, and knowing nothing of her whatever beyond her connection with the witch stoned to death at the Market Cross of Warsdale, it was absurd to bestow a second thought upon her, for the more he would have persuaded himself of this, the more his mind dwelt upon her grace and beauty, and that with a tenderness hitherto strange to his bosom.

For himself he had little concern. He knew that he was in the hands of enemies, but brought up as he had been, death had no special terrors for him; young as he was he had already faced it in many a shape and form, and yet, as he bethought him of the rare loveliness of the damsel he had rescued, life seemed sweeter than he had ever before deemed it.

And so the weary hours sped on, with nothing to mark their flight, and, as he lay, the rats ran over him, and splashed into the water, which by sound alone, he knew extended over a portion of the vault in which he was confined. Then, fatigued in body, and overwrought in in mind, strange noises sounded in his ears, and out of the black darkness seemed to grow weird gibbering forms, spectral and vapory, which vanished as he stretched forth his hands to defend himself against their attacks.

Was he going mad? He had heard of men confined within dungeons, where such horrors presented themselves to their senses, that, in a single night, hair black as the raven's wing turned white as the driven snow, and strong warriors of 12 hours before emerged helpless, hopeless idiots. No, no, he would not believe that such could be his fate, and he resolutely pressed his hands tightly over eyes and ears to shut out sight and sound.

And so the night passed by, and the morning came, though all unknown to him, for not a single ray of light could penetrate his cell, and when the heavy door was thrown open, and the red glare of a torch flashed in his face, he started up dazzled and confused, hardly able for the moment to distinguish anything in the unaccustomed glare.

As his eyes grew more accustomed to the light, he looked round shudderingly upon the loathsome vault, in which he had passed the night. The glow of the torch was reflected on slimy walls, from which the water oozed clammily over strange, fungoid growths. The sodden ground on which he had lain bordered a black, fetid pool, across which the rats, scared by the unusual intrusion of light, swam in countless numbers, while round about lay scattered bare, bleached bones, mingled with fragments of rusted iron fetters.

The bearer of the flaming torch was the monk who had admitted him to the Abbey the preceding evening, and who now by a gesture gave him to understand that he was to follow him. Godfrey, nothing loth, to leave the wretched den, hastened to turn his back upon the gloomy vault, with its noisome inmates, and ascended the narrow stone stairs, immediately behind his guide, who never uttered a word, and by a sign commanded silence when Godfrey addressed him.

Through many a winding passage the two wended their noiseless way until, without having ever left the shelter of the building, or gone sufficiently near any opening to enable Godfrey to so much as guess to what part of the abbey he was being conducted, they reached a long vaulted aisle, dimly lighted by narrow windows pierced so high that no more than the blue sky and an occasional glimpse of pinnacle, or tower, could be seen through them.

At the entrance to this aisle the monk paused.

"Proceed alone, my son," he said, "you will meet with Friar Eustace, who would speak with you."

Having uttered these words, the old monk passed quickly through a door which closed behind him, with a resounding clang, which echoed through the long, dim, covered passage, and Godfrey was alone in the same obscurity of the gothic aisle.

The wall which faced the windows was decorated with fresco paintings, which depicted in ghastly realism every conceivable kind of torture, and the fitful light from two narrow windows played on distorted limbs torn bodies, and agonized faces represented with a hiedous fidelity.

These paintings had terrible fascination which it was impossible to resist, and Godfrey shuddering the while, dwelt upon the ghastly details as he slowly paced the stone-flagged corridor.

Suddenly there boomed upon his ear with startling reverberation the sound of a deep toned bell, tolling as for a funeral, and scarcely had he overcome his surprise, when he found his further passage barred by a newly dug grave, which gaped open at his feet.

While he yet regarded it with wonder, not unmingled with awe, Friar Eustace, coming he knew not how or whence, stood by his side, and at the same instant the solemn notes of the *miserere*, chanted by a choir of male voices, sent a thrill through his frame.

"Dost know whose grave this is?" asked the friar. "Dost hear the solemn chant and tolling bell? It is the service for the dead who is still living. It is a spy's funeral service—it is a traitor's grave. They are for thee!"

With these words he drew a long, thin dagger from the girdle of his robe, and pointed it towards Godfrey's breast.

"I am no spy—no traitor!" cried Godfrey.

"Ha! dost thou thenfear death?"

"Strike!" said Godfrey, dauntlessly, and he looked the monk fearlessly in the face, as, without moving a muscle, he bared his breast to the blow.

"Tush, boy," replied Friar Eustace. "'twas but to try thee." And he returned the weapon to his girdle. "I would but know if thou wert brave as I believed thee. No; thou art no spy—no traitor—for a dumb witness hath testified in thy favor."

"A dumb witness."

"Even so. Thy horse. He was rescued from the river a mile below the falls, and has silently confirmed the truth of that thou saidst last night, of the perils thou hadst undergone."

"And the damsel—what of her?" asked Godfrey eagerly.

"Tush! Thou hast thy charger back, and e'en within this abbey's walls we may perchance provide thee with lance and sword. Think no more of the maiden, but let thy thoughts rest on honor and glory in the field of battle, the winning of the spurs of knighthood and the crown in the brilliant tournament. Then when thy name shall ring through the land as the terror of thine enemies then—*then* 'tis time enough to bethink thee of the smiles of beauty."

"Yet your profession is peace," answered Godfrey, not knowing what to understand by the sudden change in the manner of the friar.

"Beneath this monk's frock throbs as warlike a heart as ever led an army on to victory. Listen to me, Godfrey Tavener," and he laid his hand upon the youth's shoulder, and gently directed his steps towards a niche in the wall, containing a seat wide enough for both; "'tis I am Abbot of Totteridge in deed, though not in name. Our Lord Abbot, kind, gentle, and amiable, is wholly unable to cope with the dangers that menace him from without. He would surrender, when from yonder hill, your Earl of Castletowers sounds a blast upon his trumpet, but I—yes *I*—the humble Friar Eustace—counseled resistance, it is *I* who have put the abbey into a state of defense, it is *I* who have armed those who can be taught the use of weapons, and 'tis I who have brought within these walls tried and trusty men, who for their pocket's sake, their conscience sake, their religion's sake—what matters the motive so that they be here?—will shed their last drop of blood, rather than see the vast possessions of the abbey, merged in those of the Atheist of the castle "Godfrey," and he bent his head and spoke quickly and with great eagerness. "We have the men—it is leaders we want. You are young, strong, courageous, bold;—join us."

"And be that abhorred thing you thought me—a traitor?—never."

"Listen. 'Tis self-interest rules the world. What art thou? What but a vassal of the great Earl's? His servant to do his bidding? Stay here and thou shalt be mightier than he. 'Tis of such fearless youth as thou that heros are made—come, boy, forget the castle and the service of the Earl; be independent, and strike for Holy Church against the tyrant who would doom it to destruction."

"No more, Sir Friar, I beseech you. Can I betray the master whose badge I wear? Even you, who tempt me, would despise me could I do this thing."

"Pshaw! 'Tis but a foolish straining at a fancied honor which makes thee answer thus—or is it, peradventure, that thou thinkest the monk's life is one of prayer and fasting, of mortification of the flesh, of chants and hymns, instead of feasting and merrymaking? Out upon thee, Master Godfrey! For such as care for them, we have carousals within these walls, which might put those at the castle to the blush; an thou likest the jovial song and gossip's tale we will not stint you, I warrant; and hearken, for those who love a pair of bright black eyes and rosy lips—well, well, I say no more, but yonder door, so safely bolted, locked and barred, is not the *only* entrance to the convent, though few there be but think it is. Come, now—how savest thou?"

"I say, Sir Monk, an thou be not tricking me that thou art a recreant, and false to thy vows."

"A fico for such vows. Hast no ambition, boy? What were his vows to Wolsey? Of far lowlier birth than ours, did he not rise by power of will and giant genius till Kings trembled at his frown? Did he not live in state that even monarchs envied?"

"And where is Wolsey now?"

"Tush! Give me but his power, and let disgrace follow, an I have not the power to ward it off. Think you that I fight to hold the paltry acres of Totteridge Abbey? Think you that my ambition aims at being hailed Lord Abbot by acclamation of the ignorant grovellers who live and die and rot within these walls? No; 'tis not an abbey I aspire to rule, but the state—I will be a second Wolsey. I have the capacity, and I know it. As Friar Eustace rises step by step, so shall rise the young Godfrey Tavener, who stood his friend in the days when the humble monk was unknown beyond the Abbey. Fire burns in my heart, my breast, my brain; fire kindled by ambition, and fanned by envy. Arm thyself boy, arm, and come with me, and I will show thee that let the Earl bring what force he may against us that we are prepared to meet him, that he and all his knights are powerless to gain a footing here and it is I—I remember—who have done this, while others trusted to the muttered prayers and droning psalms."

"I pray you tell me no more. I seek not to learn your secrets. My duty is to the Earl, my master, and ere I prove false to him as you to your Heavenly Lord, you may hew me limb from limb. No terrors can fright me into compliance with your wishes; no promised reward can make me forget to whom I owe my allegiance."

"Beware, young sir. Thou speakest over frowardly for one whose life is in my hands. Hast thou no fear?"

"I tell you yet again that bribes and threats are alike powerless to change my resolution. Do what you will with me. You have my answer."

"Bravely spoken," replied the friar, looking at him narrowly from the corners of his eyes. "though I think thou art mistaken, Godfrey Tavener. I yet can respect the motives which prompt thy speech—however, no more of this. For my own security it cannot be that thou shouldst leave the Abbey. Thou must remain a prisoner, and still I would not make thy confinement irksome to thee. I will think of this and speak with thee anon. And now to a subject more to thy mind—let us speak of that fair damsel whom thou didst rescue yesterday from mob and torrent."

"Ha! what of her? Can you tell me aught of her? I would give my hand to know that she were safe."

There was no mistaking the ring of genuine fervor in the tone with which he spoke.

There was a look of gratified cunning on the friar's face as he hearkened to these words.

"For one so careful of his honor thou art strangely willing to imperil thy body," said he with a sour smile. "I will not claim the penalty, Master Godfrey, and yet methinks I can assure thy peace of mind."

"What! know you aught of her? Tell me that she is safe!"

"Aye, she is safe."

"And has she recovered from the suffering she endured—is she well?"

"Aye, she is well."

"Ah! since you know so much, tell me, I pray you, where to find her, how did she escape, who watched and warned her?"

"A truce to your questions, young sir. You ask too many in a single breath. Let it suffice she is where she will be cared for, and hath already inquired for her deliverer."

"Did she so?" asked Godfrey, his handsome face all aglow with pleasure. "Did she ask for me? I prithee tell me where she is."

"The other side that door, young gallant," replied the friar, as he pointed to the low arch which he had previously indicated as being the communication between the Monastery and the Convent.

"Here! beneath the same roof with me and I not know it!" cried Godfrey, and hastening to the portal he vainly hammered and thrust his strength against the iron studded door.

Friar Eustace looked on, smiling grimly.

"Your efforts are impotent," said he with something of a sneer.

"But at least you have power to gain me admittance—you will not tell me so much and forbid me the joy of seeing with my own eyes, that she for whom I perilled my life is hale and sound."

"There are but two keys which open that door, the one in the possession of the Lord Abbot, who wears it ever on his girdle, the other under the special care of the Lady Superior, about whose neck it hangs."

"I beseech you torment me no more. You spoke but now of other means of communication between the abbey and the convent; if it were not an idle boast, if there be any method by which I can obtain speech with her, I will—"

"Godfrey Tavener, ally thyself with *us* and I swear to thee by sword and Holy Rood that within the hour thou shalt clasp the damsel to thy heart."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NASBY IN EXILE.

Down the Rhine.

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XLVI.

What a flood of anticipations came trooping through the mind at the mere thought of a sail "Down the Rhine." Down that famous old river, every mile the scene of a legend, the river in whose praise poets have sung for ages, whose every turn reveals a castle or fortress that has figured for centuries in story and song! What visions of wooded banks, vine-clad hills, and ivy-covered ruins! What pure, unalloyed pleasure a trip "Down the Rhine" must be!

And it is. Poets may have written what seemed to be over-wrought praises of its marvelous beauty; writers may have gone into ecstacies over its beauty, its grandeur and sublimity, but they have none of them exaggerated. It is all that has been said of it, and more.

We were whirled into the fortified city of Mayence, a place that has long been an important stragetical point, early in the afternoon of a lovely day in August. The sun was shining brightly, the river was clear and limpid, and everything was propitious. Favorable indeed began our trip down the Rhine.

Sailing down the river past the grim fortifications on both sides, we pass between two islands and soon reach the pretty little town of Biebrich, where in 840, Louis the Pious, son and successor of Charlemagne died.

The river at this point begins to assume a bolder and more picturesque appearance than it did near Mayence, and as we approach Eltville we get the first glimpse of a ruined castle built in 1330, by Baldwin, Archbishop of Treves, who was then Governor of Mayence. It stands high up the bank and is almost hidden from view by the trees that surround it. Just beyond, back of a low lying island is the town of Erbach, near which are some old abbey's ruins.

From here the river is dotted with little islands whose irregular shape and diversified surface adds a new charm to the scene, while over on the right bank, in a commanding position, surrounded by fruitful vineyards is the celebrated Schloss Johannisberg, built in 1716 on the site of an old Benedictine monastery founded in 1106. Around this old castle, which is in good repair are the vineyards from which come the famous Johannisberger wines, the favorite of all Rhine wines. From this point all along the River to the "Siebengeberger" or "seven mountains," the vineyards that clothe the banks of the river are famous for their exquisite wines.

A few minutes further on and on the same bank Rüdesheim comes into sight, flanked by the massive Brömserburg, a massive castle, with ivy grown walls, that towers high above the little Town below it. This is another famous wine producing district, their fame having been handed down from as far back as the 12th century. The castle, a three storied rectangular building was erected in the 12th century, and has but recently been restored.

With a graceful sweep that reveals new beauties every minute, we came in sight of Bingen. "fair Bingen on the Rhine," just where the river Nahe empties into the noble stream. High above it, on a thickly wooded eminence, on the site of an ancient Roman fortress, is the Castle Klopp, with its frowning battlements and forbidding towers.

No one can see what there is about Bingen to make it famous. It never would have been famous but for the Hon. Mrs. Norton, an English poetess who found the name to be properly accented, and of the right number of syllables for use in a poem, which she wrote. It will be known so long as the platform is infested with readers and there are school exhibitions.

"A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was
dearth of woman's tears.

That's the way it commences, and the burden to each stanza is—

"For I was born in Bingen—fair Bingen on the
Rhine."

It is a most absurd poem. There must necessarily be a lack of woman's tears around a shot soldier in a foreign land, for no Government on earth could afford its soldiers any such luxury. How, possibly, could a Government send out a complement of wives, sisters, cousins and aunts to nurse and weep over each wounded individual? And then this soldier, mortally wounded, instead of dying properly goes on through nearly two hundred lines to send messages to everybody he ever knew in Bingen, ending each message with:—

"Fair Bingen on the Rhine."

"And so, as the boat approached Bingen, all the excursionists, especially the sweet girls from the seminaries, who were on their Summer vacation, murmured softly:

"For I was born at Bingen—fair Bingen on the
Rhine."

And one young divinity student with long hair, and a high forehead, and long narrow white hands, deliberately recited the whole poem, with what he firmly believed was "expression," which consisted in ending each sentence with the upward inflection. The ineffable nuisance had spent the entire night in committing the drivel to memory, and he spared us never a line.

The school-girls all said "How nice," Tibbitts went below and amused himself with a bottle of wine, and the majority of the other passengers walked forward where they could smoke.

And then the real worry of life began. The dozen or more young men with high foreheads who did hear the "reader" through, sought you out and collared you, and said: "Did you hear Mr. —— read Bingen? He thinks he can read, but he can't. Now this is the proper way to read that poem."

And he went right on and read it to you as he thought it should be done. There were 13 of them.

Scarcely has this view faded from sight before we pass the ruined towers of a castle, erected in 1210, and destroyed by the French in 1689. Just opposite this ruin is the famous Mouse Tower, a small circular tower, built of massive stone. It derives its name from the legend of Hatto, Archbishop of Mayence. The legend runs that during a great famine in the land thereabouts, the poor people were sorely distressed for corn, and vainly besought Archbishop Hatto, who had granaries full of the previous years' crop, to aid them in their time of want. At length he promised that to all who should be at his barn on a certain morning he would give corn. Of course the poor people flocked thither, and when the barn was full he locked the doors and despite their piteous cries for mercy, set the barn on fire, and laughed at their cries, comparing them to mice that had come to carry away his corn.

That night he had troubled dreams, as was proper, and in the morning his servants told him to fly, for his grounds were being filled with rats who had eaten all the corn he had saved. He hastily quitted his castle and sought refuge in the castle on the island, thinking that the steep rocks and swift water would prevent the rats from finding him there. But they swarmed over the island by millions and the cruel Archbishop died a terrible lingering death.

This is a good solid legend, with meat in it. There is a great moral lesson inculcated, and every legend should inculcate a moral. It contains, I thought, a solemn warning to American grain operators.

But Tibbitts found a great many flaws in it, and said he did not consider it a good legend at all. It was full of improbabilities. Hatto made a corner on corn. Very good. He had some purpose in it. Very good. That purpose could have been nothing but a speculative desire to run up the price of his corn and sell out at an advance. Very good. To whom could he sell the corn at a profit? Only to the starving people. Now what an ass he must have been to corner the corn and then go and burn up his customers, the people to whom he could have sold the corn at any price! Mr. Tibbitts insisted that that wouldn't wash.

He doubted the rat story also. He knew all about grain operators. He knew many of them in Chicago who frequently saw rats, and snakes, and all that sort of thing. Probably Archbishop Hatto had been drinking, and fancied these things. But it was well enough. One must have legends and it wouldn't do to go any more closely into particulars about legends, than it does to be too critical as to the character of candidates for Congress. He should accept Hatto, corn, rats and all. It was a very pretty story—for children. It would teach them not to burn people.

At this point the Rhine makes a sudden bend and the channel becomes very narrow. Formerly the passage was very dangerous, and in the olden times it was a favorite spot for the robber knights who had their strongholds on the banks thereabouts, to stop trading vessels on their way up and down the river to request the payment of tolls.

The merchants always paid the tolls. Sir Hugo, or Sir Bruno, or Sir whoever he might be, did not need a Custom House to collect his imposts. He merely had a score or more of cut-throats, fellows who would kill a man for sixpence, or its equivalent in the money of the day, and in default of the sixpence would do it for sheer love of the thing, and the trader found it much better to give what was asked than to go to the bottom of the Rhine with a slit in his wind-pipe. But I have no idea that he lost anything. He counted this in his expense account, the same as the merchant of to-day does his insurance and bad debts, and he took it out of his customers, and they in turn took it out of the people. All these things come out of the ground at the end. It is the tiller of the soil who finally pays for the soldier, the robber, the judge and jury, the gin mill and the faro bank. And Tibbitts referred at once to a remark he had previously made, that it was vice, not virtue, that cost the world, that to wipe out the gin mills was to do away with the police, the courts, and with the hangman, and everything else connected with what is called justice, that is so expensive. Armies are supported to sustain kings and courts, liquor makes police and justices' courts necessary, and while everybody seems to pay a tax, none of them do it but the tiller of the soil, for they all charge up these expenses on what they do till it gets down to him. What he would do would be to do away with vice. Virtue is very cheap—so cheap that he wondered more people did not encourage it.

The banks now assume a more rugged appearance and on each eminence is a castle or a ruin. We pass by in rapid succession a number of very picturesque views, in each one of which these ancient fortresses play an important part. Those old robbers knew well where to build and they built exceeding well.

After passing Lorch we came to the pretty stream of the Wisper, which empties into the Rhine at this point. On the left bank of the stream is a rugged cliff towering high in the air called the "Devil's Ladder," which of course has its legend.

Near Lorch there lived a knight who after losing his wife became sullen and morose, and would have nothing to do with any one but his daughter, a lovely girl just budding into womanhood. He refused to grant hospitality to anyone who asked it. One stormy night a Knight in distress applied for shelter and rest, and was gruffly refused. The next morning when old Sibo, the Knight, inquired for his daughter, he was told that she had been seen early in the morning with two sprites going up the impassible crag across the river. The distracted father hastened after and could see his daughter on the very summit of the crag. Almost crazed with grief he in vain besought the sprites to return her to him. But they only laughed and jeered at him. Finally after a long time had passed a young knight who had long loved the maid, returned from the wars and hearing the rather awkward situation his early love was in, hastily repaired to the foot of the crag determined to rescue her. But it was in vain. There was no way of making the ascent. He was about giving up in despair when a little figure suddenly appeared before him, and asked him why he was so despondent? On learning his love for the girl, she told him to come again at the same time the following evening. The young Knight returned promptly, as young men in love always do, and was surprised to find a ladder reaching from the foot to the top of the crag. He hastily mounted to the summit and there in an enchanted garden he found the object of his search, and soon restored her to her father, who henceforth was most lavish with his hospitality. The maiden and the brave young Knight were united in marriage and lived a long and happy life. The ladder remained on the rock for many years, and was called the Devil's Ladder. It fell away in the course of time, but the name has ever since been applied to the great rugged cliff.

It is a thousand pities that some of these ladders and things don't remain, simply to give us a faith in the legends. If there was just one round of the ladder left, if one could only be shown the holes in the rock in which is was fastened, it would be something, but there is nothing of the kind. You have to take it all on faith, and that is sometimes wrenching.

All the way along the river from here to beyond Coblenz, the Rhine is a succession of constantly changing views as the boat winds its way around the torteuous channel, every one more beautiful and picturesque than its predecessor. There are castles on high hills on the right bank, some close to the river, others further inland, just discernible through the trees. On the left bank are pretty villas, and more castles, and occasionally an island is passed that has on it a ruined watch tower built hundreds of years ago when might was right in this romantic country.

Just before approaching the pretty village of St. Goar, on the left hand of the Rhine, the imposing rocks of the Lurlie, rise over 400 feet above the river. Here the current is very swift, and many are the tales told of bold adventurous Knights who have lost their lives under the shadow of this famous rock.

Of course the Lurlieberg, as the rock is called, has its legend, as has every well regulated rock on the river. A rock without an appropriate legend would be no rock at all. The Knights, and ladies, and witches, and devils of the olden time existed apparently solely in the interest of the book sellers of Mayence and the other cities of to-day. The legend of the Lurlie runs something like this:—

The rock known as the Lurlie, was the resort of a water-nymph, who was about as capricious as other nymphs. She

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THERMOMETER PANTALOONS.

Some People's Ingratitude.

New Orleans Times.

Hoffenstein was busily engaged scolding Herman for not polishing a lot of cheap jewelry there was in the show case, when a stoop shouldered countryman entered the store and inquired:

"Have you got any good jean pants here?"

"Certainly, my frent," replied Hoffenstein, "we makes a specialty uv goods in dot line, und ve defy competition. If ve sell anyding und you don't like it, you gets your money back or someding else in exchange, you know. Vas you a farmer?"

"Yes, sir, I live up on Red River."

"Vell, den, you need a pair uf pants like dese," said Hoffenstein, pulling out a sky-blue pair from a pile of clothing on the counter. "Dey vas de genervine doeskin, and vill last de whole year oud, you know."

The countryman took the pantaloons to the light, examined the texture of the cloth, then shaking his head knowingly said:

"There's too much cotton in them; they will shrink.

"Of course, my frent, dey vil shrink, but vait und I dells you someding. If a man vat owns a pank or keeps a store comes here, I don't sell him dem kind uf pants. Vy? Because dey vas made expressly for de farming pisiness. Dey vas de dermometer pants, und a blessing to every farmer vat vairs a pair uf dem. Do you know my frent, dose pants vill dell you exactly vat de vedder vill be. Ven it was going to be vet und cold dose pants vill begin to shrink up, und ven it vas going to be dry und warm dey comes right down you know. Dree years ago I sells a pair uf dem to a man vat vas name Vilkins, und efer since den he makes good crops ven de oder people don't make noding, because he always knows by his dermometer pants vat de vedder vill be. Afder avile de people in de neighborhood finds oud de segret uf Vilkins' success, und at de beginning uf de planting season, you know, dey comes for dirty miles around, und if dey see Vilkins' pants crawling up his legs, dey holds off und vaits for a change, but if his pants vas down dey goes right back home, and put in de crop. Dink uf it, my frent. Mit de dermometer pants you can dell exactly ven to put in cabbage seed, und plant corn dwice as better as mit any almanac, besides ven de vedder gets so cold and vet dot de pants goes up under your arms, you can sew buttons on de front und vear dem as a vest."

When Mr. Hoffenstein finished his yarn concerning the pantaloons the countryman smiled and turning abruptly on his heel, left the store.

"Did you see de vay dot man acted, Herman?" said Hoffenstein, angrily.

"Yes, sir," replied the clerk.

"Vell, it shust shows dot de more you try to help some beoples along, de more you don't get any tanks for it."

OPENING THE DOOR.

How It is Done After Midnight.

Buffalo Commercial.

1. Upon reaching the stoop, which is still where it was in the morning, retreat to the curb; then imagine that you are an elevator, and, swinging your arms rapidly and powerfully, advance upon that stoop; the momentum thus acquired will carry you to the steps of the door.

2. Having got to the door, grasp the protuberance (that's the knob, but you won't recognize it) in your left hand, and, while using the protuberance as an anchorage as well as a landmark, begin to explore directly beneath it for the key-hole.

3. The key-hole found, fumble in your pockets until you collide with a thin piece of wood. That's a tooth-pick, but by all means insert it in the key-hole; it has never been known to open a door, but this must not discourage you.

4. Should the tooth-pick fail, a pen-knife may succeed. Therefore, leaving the tooth-pick in the key-hole, insert the pen-knife also. Perhaps you are studying a combination lock and have hit upon the combination. An experiment will decide.

5. No; the pen-knife and the tooth-pick have not opened the door. Something must be wrong with the lock; it has been tampered with. Not so fast.

6. You have a button-hook. Put the hooked end in the key-hole. Turn it three times to the left and twice to the right. Pull it toward you vigorously. Shout and stamp, jam the tooth-pick and the pen-knife farther in. Give the button-hook another tremendous pull. The door is opening. A figure holding a lamp and almost spectral in a white wrapper stands in the vestibule. You have discovered the combination! the combination is complete! You'll hear all about it when you get up stairs. Good night, you poor, miserable, enslaved married man. [The writer is evidently a cynical bachelor who has been jilted. Why does he not cry 'you poor miserable drunkard!'—Ed.] Now don't stand there protesting that you have taken nothing stronger than lemonade. Did lemonade hang your hair? Does lemonade make you stutter? Did lemonade give you partial paralysis of the legs? You say the hat-rack is dancing a reel; is lemonade responsible for that? You'll finally admit that you've been down to the Club. Yes, verily, the Club, like charity, covereth a multitude of sins.

A Well Developed Ear.

Texas Siftings.

Kosciusko Murphy, who is remarkable for his large, generous ear, has had a falling out with Miss Esmerelda Longcoffin, an Austin belle, towards whom he had been suspected of entertaining matrimonial intentions. Somebody asked him the other day why he and Miss Longcoffin were not out buggy-riding as much as usual, to which Kosciusko replied that he did not propose to pay buggy hire for any woman who called him a donkey.

"I can't believe that Miss Longcoffin would call any gentleman a donkey!" was the reply.

"Well, she didn't come right out and say I was a donkey, but she might just as well have said so. She hinted that much."

"What did she say?"

"We were out riding, and it looked very much like rain, and I said it was going to rain on us, as I felt a rain-drop on my ear, and what do you suppose she said?"

"I have no idea."

"Well," she said, "that rain you felt on your ear may be two or three miles off."

Arrogance of Liquor.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The liquor men pretend to favor a reasonable tax. This is all bosh. Give them a blank sheet of paper and ask them to state their terms, and they would not do it. The Pond bill was before the Legislature at the last session. The brewers were there. They said they wanted a graduated license and discrimination in favor of beer as against whisky. Their request was granted. Such a bill was prepared and introduced. The liquor interests defeated it, and denounced the men who had been in conference with them, accepted their terms, and voted for the bill in good faith. Should an amendment striking the anti-license clause out of the Constitution be submitted to the people, the liquor interests would largely vote against it. So would the ultra temperance men. There is a free trade now and no taxation. The Pond bill does not prohibit, but it does tax, and because it taxes it is opposed. And the Republican party is asked to support this exemption from taxation or lose the support of German Republicans.

Why Are You Bilious?

Because you have allowed your bowels to become costive and liver torpid. Use Kidney Wort to produce a free state of the bowels, and it will stimulate the liver to proper action, cleanse the skin of its yellowness, cure bilious headache, and cause new life in the blood. Druggists have it, both dry and liquid.—*Zion Herald.*

For the BLADE.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN PYRAMID.

A MONOGRAPH.

BY J. RALSTON SKINNER.

[Copyright by J. Ralston Skinner, 1882.]

IX.

Referring to our clock face, we remember that it is a miniature measure of the base side of the pyramid, in the use of denoting the 12 and 24 hours in the day, caused by the revolution of the earth on its axis. Now it would be a very happy idea if, in the running measure of the four base sides, we should find this time measure so contrived as to designate the time, say of the moon around the earth, and the earth around the sun. Indeed this is the fact. Mr. Parker found that if you multiply the form 6.561 to 20.612 by 4-3 which becomes 8.748 to 27.48265, by a very simple process on this last number, which he gives, you will get the time of the moon about the earth, to the smallest appreciable fraction of time, viz: 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 3 seconds, 47-thirds, and 20-fourths. If, however, continuing, you multiply this result of 8.748 to 27.-48266 again by 4-3 and by 10, or rather 65.61 18206 12 by 16-9, you obtain 116,64 to 366 4355; from which last, by an equally simple process he obtains the time of the earth about the sun, likewise to the smallest appreciable parts of time, viz.: 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 50 seconds, 53 thirds and 6 fourths. This is 365.24224 days, or the tropical year. NOTE—This process seems to be confirmed in another way, which is this: In the Grand Gallery is a ramp or bench on either side, extending upward, so that the vertical hight of this ramp at last terminates in and makes part of the vertical axial sides or central dividing plane of the pyramid. At this place take the small hight of this ramp or bench, as that of a little pyramid, to slide up and down the vertical axial line of the great one, thus cutting out a section from it from top to bottom. A vertical section of this little pyramid will show two little half base sides of 18.136 plus inches each, or together 36.263 plus inches. Deduct this last from the total length in inches of the base sides, or 9167.319, and there remains 9131.056 inches, for the reduced value of the base side. Multiply this by 4, for the four base sides, and you have 36524.224 inches, or the numerical value of the solar tropical year. To resume: Now apply the above mode of multiplication to our whole form, viz.: 6561 to 20612, as 64890 is to 20626.47001 plus, by 16-9 of inches, and we find that the product, as to the last term 20626.47001 plus, for the 20612 used by Mr. Parker, in place of 366.4355 plus gives us 36669.2800 plus inches, and this is the exact number of inches in the collective lengths of the four base sides of the pyramid. Thus the cubit value, viz.: 20612 and 20626.47001 plus being used, the one for time and the other for linear measure, with the same numerical multiplier, gives: the one, the exact measure of the circumference of the base of the pyramid, and the other, a product on which is to be had the exact time of the earth about the sun, as also, of the time of the moon about the earth. Or, we can put it thus: 1776.8-9 Turin cubits, in B inches, gives us a form of numbers for obtaining the exact value of the solar year, while 1776 8-9 Nilometer cubits gives us the exact length of the four base sides of the pyramid. For this reason, the exact linear measure on the pyramid by the larger cubit value, as for instance for the base side, carries with it by intendment, the use of the smaller one to obtain another kind of measure, viz., time.

But to our clock-face again. 3.81971 plus inches is diameter to a circumference of 12 inches, and take this in the scale of inches for feet. Multiply by 100 and we have 381.971 plus feet, or length of the half base side of the pyramid, which is diameter to a circumference of 1200 feet. Now 3.81971 plus feet is just 20-9 of a Nilometer cubit; therefore, 12 British feet is the length, exactly, of the circumference to which 20-9 of an ancient Egyptian cubit is diameter. Here is that comparative subordinate measure, in which our B. foot connects itself with the old Egyptian cubit. But take that end of the half base side, where it touches, or ends in, or abuts against the vertical axial line of the pyramid. This axial line extends down from thence a perpendicular distance of 100 feet, precisely, which in length is circumference to a diameter of 381.971 plus divided by 12. But 100 feet is just 1,200 inches; so this lower line gives us 1,200 inches, which as length is circumference to a diameter of 381.971 plus inches, while the half base side gives us 381.971 plus feet as diameter to a circumference of 1,200 feet. Thus these two contiguous lines give us both the inch and the foot, as connected with the measure of the old cubit.

But passing over the fact that we have likewise the intermediate measures, we have in the pyramid the termination of the British long measures, viz., the mile. The horizontal distance from the intersection of the floor line of the first ascending passage with the roof line of the decending passage, south, to the vertical axial line of the pyramid, is 251.714-123 plus feet, which, as the side of a square, gives the area of that square as 63,360 feet. Now numerically, as feet simply, this is just 12 British miles, for 5,280 plus 12 equals 63360 feet; or taken in the scale of inches for feet, it would denote just one British mile, for 63,360 inches divided by 12 equals 5,280 feet, or one mile.

Here we find the use of the number 12 again, as shown so prominently above. Perhaps this would be esteemed a little tedious, were it not that this points to a strange fact, on which, however, the reader is as well able to pronounce as the writer. At the bottom of the 100 feet line spoken of, the square root of the length of that line, viz., 10 feet, and also one foot is used, 10 as circumference to a diameter of 3.18309 plus, and 1 as diameter to a circumference of 3.14159 plus feet, that by the mean proportional between these, or 3.1622 plus feet, the hight of the descending passage way may be obtained. Now the square root denotes an area. The four base sides of a little pyramid of 10 feet in hight will give 31.4139426 multiplied by 2, equals 62.-831885 plus feet, and the square root of this number is 7.926565 feet. Multiply this by 1,000 and we have 7926.565 feet. Now by the very latest determinations of the equatorial diameter of the earth in British miles, we have: (1). As per Loomis, 7926.702 miles; (2). as per the French, 7926.69 plus miles, and (3). as per the value by Capt. Clarke, which seems to be worthy of the most credence, from his exhaustive mode of obtaining it, and which is so highly approved by Piazzi Smyth, we have 796.2538 miles. It looks as if in the scale for miles, the ancient Egyptians had found a geometrical origin for these measures of the earth, or its equatorial, in this way, viz.: The *pi* value of 3.1594265 multiplied by 20,-000,000 will give 62831885.3. Consider this, by change of shape, to indicate the area of a square, then its square root will give the length of one of the sides of that area, which will be 7926.565; and, indeed, if this be taken as the measure of the equatorial diameter of the earth in British miles, it can safely be affirmed of it, that it presents as close an approximation to the real measure, as will ever be made. Make a hollow cubic box whose edge will have this measure, and in it let a globe be placed to accurately fit; it will truly represent the earth as to its diameter and equatorial circumference. There is quite strong corroborative evidence that this identical numerical value was taken as said, by the architect of the pyramid, as the equatorial diameter of the earth in miles. As stated we have one horizontal line, indicating the use of the mile. Now going still higher we come to another horizontal line, viz.: The distance from the edge of the Great Step to the door of the King's Chamber. If we divide the equatorial diameter of the earth by 24, for the 24 hours in the day, the quotient will be a diameter to one hour on the circumference of the earth, or the 24th part of 3 day, or 15 degrees of longitude. This line would therefore indicate both a factor of the earth's diameter and of its daily time about its axis in the light of the sun. If now we divide 7,926.565 feet by 24 we shall have a quotient of 330.273 feet. By Piazzi Smyth, the length of this line is 329 3-plus inches, or the result in the reduced scale of inches for feet. This line is to be designated as 16 Nilometer cubits, or 330.0224 inches; and as one side of the passage is longer than the other, there is sufficient length of difference to accommodate to this slight discrepancy. It is a fact, by Mr. Smyth, that the passageways and rooms present this mode of very trifling differences of longer and shorter measures on a mean, as is abundantly shown by his measures.

This 7,926.565, if taken as the earth's equatorial diameter, possesses, as coming from the geometrical *pi* value, one of the most remarkable properties as harmonizing with the use taken, known among numbers, to the writer. The one-fourth of 7,926.565, or 1,981.641 feet, multiplied by 12 to raise it to the denomination of inches, will give us 23,779.692. This multiplied by 1,536 equals 36,525,606,912—to which if 31,415, the *pi* value, be added, we shall have 365,256,383 plus; and this last is exact value of the sidereal solar year, thus found at the foot of the descending passage way. We also have it at the foot the number 1962677, which if multiplied by 12 and 16 gives 365,-256,384 or the same value. Thus we have the remarkable fact that the number in British miles giving the earth's diameter, contains in itself the measures of the number of days in which it rolls around the sun; a property of numbers, I think, which has never before been suggested.

This subject is so strange yet so fascinating, that the writer must ask indulgence to enumerate one more phase of the wonder. In raising our modulus to get the time of the moon and the tropical year, as also the exact measure of the circumference of the pyramid, we had to multiply 6561 by 16-9, which gave us 11,-664. Then by means of the half base side we got the measure downward, of our 100 feet, out of which we obtain our 7926.-565. Now Mr. Parker, who knows nothing of this pyramid, or the system of measures to be derived from his modulus, found that the diameter of the earth multiplied by 11664 would give its distance from the sun. Or, 7926.565 plus 11664 equals the sun's distance. Now, at the foot of the descending passageway we have this 7926.565, as shown, while in the length of the descending passageway we have the number 2062647001 plus, which we know to be used to-day to fix the sun's distance. Now the equation used is this: Distance of sun equals radius of earth divided by the value of the horizontal parallax divided by 206264.7001 plus. Then here around this descending passageway we have the elements for finding the sun's distance, in the very terms of modern use. But what is more, because we have two independent equations, we can find the unknown value, viz.: the value of the horizontal parallax; and if it approaches very nearly to what is obtained for that value, in that measure must Mr. Parker's equation be pronounced correct. The value, derived by use of the two equations, making the one equal to the other, is 8.84193 as the value of sine of horizontal parallax. Now by Mr. Simon Newcome, one of the highest authorities in the world in such matters, the transit of Venus cannot be taken as the only independent source for finding the sun's distance and value of parallax, but must content itself to be ranked with some five other methods, by which a mean value may be obtained from so many diverse ways of obtaining these elements. His deductions from all other sources give such a result that he gives it as 8.84. Surely, we either dream, or else we have a multitude of the very best cosmic measures in this our pyramid.

That the construction of the solar system rests upon geometrical principles, there can be little doubt, because we find those principles pervading all nature in her workshop. It has been partly proven, because the received laws of Kepler show that he had hit upon a fragment of the phenomenon. The above, if true, is as wonderful, though not more wonderful; still it comes home to us as more familiar and especially fascinating; because, in this case, use is made in the cosmos of our own familiar system of actual measures, the British, in connection with the actual numerical *pi* value, or relation of diameter to circumference of a circle, which lays at the very base of our higher mathematics. In short, it goes to show that this modulus of measure, together with the system of measures derived therefrom, playing so great and natural a part in the heavens and the earth, must have been a divine gift from God to man. For men never could, *ab initio*, have either discovered or invented it. If he had no means, *ab initio*, of obtaining such a measure wherewith to stretch the line upon the architectural plan of the heavens and the earth, their size and mass, then no amount of experience or trial would ever enable him to arrive at that exact practical unit of measure which could have served, or did serve, as a co-ordinating measure of space and time for the Divine Master Builder.

Tzur Ishaddi.

ABOUT. GEN. STURGIS.

How He Ran Away When Forrest Charged on Him.

Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—The petition of the Illinois soldiers to Congress in reference to Gen. Sturgis, with their description of his conduct at the battle of Guntown, or Boyce's Cross Roads, Miss. (as stated by "F. H.," your Washington correspondent), according to all Confederate testimony, does that officer no injustice. Such, too, is the testimony of the people residing on and near the battle field, who make precisely the same charges and allegations against Sturgis that the Illinoisians do, adding some interesting particulars overlooked by the latter. For example, they say that while the main battle was still going on, and just before the Federal rout began, Forrest, at the head of a portion of his famous escort company (said to be "equal to a battalion in every fight), charged up to the farm-house where Sturgis and his staff were carousing. Sturgis' escort company, mounted and ready for action, were formed immediately in the rear of the farm-house. The old farmer heard the "rebel yell" and rushed into the room where Sturgis and officers were sitting around a table covered with bottles, canteens and glasses, exclaiming, "By golly, Gineral, yonder comes Forrest and his tigers!" Where upon the Federal commander dashed out at the back door, mounted his horse, and, followed by his escort, which more than doubled that of Forrest, struck a bee-line for Memphis, and was seen no more in those parts that day. Being on fresh horses, while those of Forrest had been going at fighting speed all day, the latter was compelled to abandon the chase after going a short distance. It is said that Sturgis never pulled rein till he arrived within protecting distance of Memphis, nearly 100 miles distant. J.

Railroaders' Relief.

That most comfortable Ticket Office, 187 West street, New York, is presided over by Mr. C. V. V. Ward, who thus addressed one of our representatives recently: "Some months ago I had rheumatism in my right arm, and was unable to raise it. I was advised by a friend to use St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and before the second bottle was exhausted my arm was perfectly well.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Spoiled Sensation.

Cincinnati Commercial.

If the Committee of Investigation into the Chili-Peru business was set in motion with the expectation of trapping as big game as "Jim Blaine, of Maine," it is wasting valuable time. Even Shipherd confesses that he never had the slightest suspicon that Mr. Blaine had the slightest connection or interest in the Landreau, Cochet or other schemes of spoils in Peru. Yet, if there was the least room for suspicion, who doubts that Shipherd, with his malevolent disposition toward the late Secretary, would make the most of it?

We are strongly disposed to regard that person as the best physician who does most to alleviate human suffering. Judged from this standard, Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., is entitled to the front rank, for her Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female diseases. Send for circular to the above address.

IRISH MATTERS.

The Doings of the Petty Tyrants Who Rule the Island—Some Sketches of Their Personal Character—Outrages that Go Unpunished.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, March 31.

This week has been distinguished in Ireland by the unusual number of arbitrary arrests which have been made. There cannot certainly have been less than 50 such. So great is now the pressure on jail accommodation that over a score of "suspects" were released within the week, to make room for others. Nevertheless there seems to be no intention either of ceasing the scandalous system of imprisoning without trial, or of releasing many of those now held in durance vile, for orders have been issued to clear out the ordinary female prisoners from Kilkenny jail by transferring them to the prison at Waterford, to make room for more men on whom the ban of "unreasonable suspicion" had fallen. I may add that no attempt is now to be made to glaze over or to disguise the fact that to have been an active member of the Land League at any period of its career is ample cause for the issue of a Coercion Act warrant against any man. Of the

"DISSOLUTE RUFFIANS"

and "village tyrants," to curb whom the bill was ostensibly passed there is not a word said nowadays. The Land League had the good fortune to check Irish landlordism from continuing in its worst courses; the Government has flung in its lot with the landlords, and hence the present insecurity of personal liberty in the case of a Land Leager.

About a score of people were seized this week in one small district of the County Galway, ranging from the Village of Athenry to the little Town of Loughrea. Amongst these was

A MR. MCCARTHY,

a spirit merchant of the town. It is worth while noting his case. At the end of last Autumn his house was searched for arms during his absence from home on business. In it the police found the remains of an old flint-lock pistol, which was a family relic that had come into Mr. McCarthy's possession long previously by the death of an uncle. It was admittedly a perfectly useless weapon, but the magistrates held that it came under the definition of arms in the Arms Act, and in consequence this respectable man was condemned to two months' imprisonment with hard labor for the high crime and misdemeanor of having this family relic on his premises. He underwent the sentence, and was then released in due course; he was left but a short time at large, however, for he is once more a prisoner without any charge of any kind being preferred against him. Thus the punishment prescribed by the Arms Act can be extended indefinitely at the will of local magnates, and a large addition informally added to the penalty which the British Parliament in its wisdom attached to the offense of possessing arms in Ireland.

AN ENGLISH PASHA.

The person who exercises plenary powers in the Galway district is as notable a bashaw as Clifford Lloyd. His name is Harry A. Blake. Last year, under the *nom de plume* of Terence Magrath, he, though a stipendiary Magistrate, penned a series of the vilest libels on the Irish people for London periodicals, and about Midsummer appeared before a Committee of the House of Lords to advocate the abolition of trial by jury in this unfortunate country, and other drastic measures. He is an advocate for thorougness in tyrannizing over the Irish. If you go into Dublin society the following is the story of his life which you will hear. He had been a Sub-Inspector of Constabulary stationed down in the neighborhood of Carrick-on-Suir, in which position he had familiar access to the house of Bernal Osborne, who died but a few weeks ago. Sub-Inspector Blake was poor, and Mrs. Osborne was rich, with an only child, a daughter, to inherit her wealth. Mr. Blake persuaded the daughter to elope with him. Mrs. Osborne died, but left her property away from him and his wife. He broke into the house, and took possession by force. For this offense he stood in the dock and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. As he lost his sub-inspectorship in consequence, he was consoled by being appointed stipendiary Magistrate. He is now one of the "Superior Stipendiaries," with an army corps of military and constabulary and magistrates under his command, and he can say to one, "go," and de goeth, and to another "come," and he cometh. Such is

THE STRANGE STORY

told about this man, but I have been unable to get the dates to search for verification in the reports of the Irish press for many years, and therefore I by no means vouch for it. But even the mere circumstance that there is such a tale afloat concerning a man in the high position Mr. H. A. Blake occupies, is in itself pretty strong proof that the people will never learn respect for the law through him. He it is who effected the Galway arrests. He went out with a detachment of 300 rifles on an extensive search for arms; he found none, but he came back with captives in his train. A Mr. Albert Meldow, R. M.—the capitals stand for "Resident Magistrate," though it ought to be "non-resident," since these paid justices are ordered about like army officers from place to place—made another search for arms in a wide section of Tipperary County. He, too, was unsuccessful; but he had the son of a farmer taken into custody, because the youth cheered in his august presence for "Parnell and the Land League." True, such cheering does not come within the category of offenses known to the law; but once upon a time there was a king of England called Edward III., his mark to an ordinance giving power to magistrates to require people to find bail to be "of good behavior," or in default thereof to imprison them. The Dublin Court of Queen's Bench has restored life and power to the dead hand of this long forgotten Edward; wherefore the Tipperary farmer's son had to furnish substantial bail to escape a severe imprisonment. Mr. Clifford Lloyd made a swoop on the Tulla district of the County Clare, and carried off a score of men from their peaceful vocations. These high-handed proceedings are carried on in the convenient cause of "reasonable suspicion." I forgot to mention in its proper place that one of Mr. H. A. Blake's victims was a cripple of 80 years of age who can only move about on crutches. The barbarity of such an arrest, without charge, must strike everyone possessed of the ordinary feelings of humanity. It was equaled, however, by the imprisonment, two or three months back, of a poor young creature named Phelan, of Ballyraggett, County Kilkenny, 17 years of age, who was suffering severely from spinal disease. I learn that Phelan **was released last week.**

AN EXASPERATING TUNE.

There is a scrap of a tune popularly called "Harvey Duff," which seems to have an exasperating an effect on the policemen stationed in County Limerick as a red cloth has on a bull. A constable at Newcastle West actually swore that he considered this tune "insulting language." The magistrates punish all persons brought before them for whistling it, because of its effect on the sensitive nerves of the constabulary. This is bad enough, no doubt; but a policeman at Cappamore, County Limerick, this week charged down on a group of children from whose midst came the irritating notes to his ear, and with a blow of his sword-bayonet fractured the skull of a little girl 8 years old! Her life is despaired of. The brute is in custody, but it by no means follows that he will be punished for his shocking offense. Dozens of instances of policemen escaping scot-free after the most outrageous conduct—ay, even after Coroners' juries found verdict of wilful murder against them—are on record within the last 18 months. I shall give you one, to show

HOW THE THING IS WORKED.

Last October, on a Sabbath night, about 9 o'clock, a body of police in Dublin assaulted with their batons all whom they met in the streets. The hour was one when the various religious congregations were getting home after evening service. A respectable Protestant gentleman, amongst many others, on his way home from church, was knocked down with a blow of a baton, and brutally ill treated afterwards. He identified his uniformed assailant, as did numerous other unimpeachable witnesses. He prosecuted the policeman, whom the Police Magistrate went through the farce of committing for trial, but admitted to bail. The Winter Assize came on in September. The gentleman was present with his witnesses, including the surgeon who had attended him; they remained in the Court day after day at great expense to the prosecutor, but still the case was not called. Eventually, when he complained, counsel for the Crown informed him that he might cease attending, as he would get notice a day before the case came on. He went away, and, when his back was turned, counsel for the Crown coolly applied to have this particular prosecution postponed to the next Assize. The Judge granted the application as a matter of course. Mr. Smith, the gentleman in question, must be a man of exceeding perseverance and of remarkably sanguine disposition, if, after such an experience, he have the courage to come into court with his witnesses at the next assize. No wonder, with examples of this kind before him, sub-Constable Bassett does not hesitate to cut down an eight-year old girl.

PAROLING SUSPECTS.

Several of the "suspects" have been allowed out on parole from time to time, to attend to cases they had listed in the courts and for other serious causes. The paroled prisoners have to pledge their honor that they will not take any part in politics while out. Of late the authorities, pressed for room in the jails, have endeavored to make the parole last indefinitely, and out of this manuver has sprung a couple of amusing incidents. Mr. Murphy, a Town Councillor of Cork, has made public complaint in the press regarding the difficulty he experiences in getting back to prison; while Mr. Fitzgerald, a merchant of Carpoguin, having been informed by the Governor of Clonmel jail that he would not be received back by him, actually wrote to Mr. Forster, the Chief Secretary, asking him to be good enough to forward an order to the Governor aforesaid enabling the applicant to return forthwith to his cell, the business for which he left it being completed. Up to to-night there has been no reply from Mr. Forster, at least in the press. Mr. Fitzgerald's letter of application for the order was made public immediately after it had been written.

A PUZZLE.

It may puzzle the readers of the BLADE to know why such an application should be made. Well, these "suspects" say, "We have been guilty of no crime whatever; it was an outrage on us to imprison us, therefore, but it is an outrage which we could not prevent; it would be another outrage to tie us up by offensive conditions which the administration has no right to impose, and which would be inferentially a confession of some sort of guilt on our part. We *can* prevent that, and we will." But the paroles were granted on conditions for a limited time which the Government now seeks to extend indefinitely. Hence the anxiety of those gentlemen to get back to the unpleasant quarters whence they came.

In connection with this subject, I must refer to Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who was over in the States in company with Mr. Parnell the Winter before last. Mr. Dillon is a man of very delicate constitution, and his long confinement has reduced him to a state of weak health which excites the gravest apprehensions of his friends. Now it would not look well for the Government, if a member of Parliament, arrested arbitrarily, died during his confinement in Kilmainham. Independent of what people in other countries might say, there would assuredly be much trouble for the Executive in the House of Commons as the consequence of so unhappy an event. Accordingly, a Director of the Prison Board was sent to Mr. Dillon two months ago to inform him that if he would undertake to leave Ireland the gates of Kilmainham would open to him. Mr. Dillon replied that he would enter into no conditions with the Government. Nevertheless, at the end of last week the Chief Secretary sent him a message to the effect that he would be released if he wanted to go to the Continent. In reply, the "suspect" reproved Mr. Forster for sending the message, since he had made no communication to that official either on the subject of his release or any other topic. He refers to his previous answer to the Prison Board Director, and concludes with the stern words, "I must now request that you will not address to me any further communication on this subject." After such a rebuff, Mr. Forster must either make up his mind to set his prisoner free unconditionally, or take all the consequences which are likely to follow Mr. Dillon's death in prison.

There was to have been a prosecution against the President and Vice President of the Marroe branch of the Ladies' League for holding an unlawful meeting. On Monday, when the case was called, the constable in charge announced that the Government had sent down orders to abandon the case. It turns out, it appears, that such prosecutions are unsustainable in law, and that the magistrate who would convict in them would afterwards be liable in civil actions for damages. Hence the withdrawal. It does not mean a cessation of attack on the League, for Edward the Third still remains convenient, and Miss M'Cormack is still imprisoned in Limerick, and the three ladies condemned, through that benign monarch, by the Roscommon Justice, are still in jail at Mullingar.

THE PROSCRIPTION

against *United Ireland* and the *Irish World* continues in force. Copies of both papers are seized where the police can lay hands on them. Apparently to make sure of preventing a single copy of the *World* from passing into Ireland through the post, all American journals coming to some at least, of the newspaper offices here are opened. The wrappers are torn, and if there be no copy of the *World* inside, a rough bit of string is tied around the paper, which is then forwarded to its destination. The authorities do not even go to the trouble of hiding their post-office pryings.

The evidence given before the various Land Courts, North, South, East and West, establishes beyond all doubt the existence of simply intolerable oppression of their tenants by the general body of Irish landlords and agents. The latter, if it be possible, were worse than the former—more hard, more cruel, more exacting, more merciless. The Judges themselves seem to be amazed at the revelations made before them. The men who act as valuers of rents for landlords were not a whit more scrupulous. The whole system was rotten, and corrupting to all who had to do with it. A Mr. Nolan, examined before the Derry Sub-Commission a few days ago, coolly swore that his rule of valuing was to put $1 rent on every acre of average quality when oats sold at 20 cents a stone; further, that he valued grass lands on the same principle, setting the rent of them by the current price of oats; and further still, that he did so whether or not the tenant had reclaimed the land, erected the buildings, put up the fences, and made the drains. When asked, "Be you serious, Mr. Nolan?" he complacently answered, "I have given a very serious rule, and a very good one." It made at all events, be admitted that it had the merit of divine simplicity.

Some cases of

APPLICATIONS TO BREAK LEASES

forced on tenants by threat of eviction were tried at Limerick recently. Yesterday Mr. Justice O'Hagan delivered judgment, quashing all these nefarious documents but three, in all the cases brought before him from estate in Clare over which a certain Mr. Richard Staopool was the agent. "It was shown," said the Judge, "that all these tenants were industrious and improving men, who by painful labor had improved the value of their farms." As last as the improvements were made, however, increases of rent, again and again, turned the benefit of them into the pockets of the landlords. Finally, after the passage of the Land Act in 1870, which gave some tenants compensation for disturbance and compensation for improvements if they should be evicted, Mr. Staopool compelled the wretched tenants, who had been so mercilessly fleeced, to take out leases by which, in addition to a further rise of rent, they contracted themselves out of all benefit from the very act of Parliament which was supposed to have been granted for their protection. It was also established in evidence that the provisions of these most complicated legal indentures were not explained to them, and that thus they signed in complete ignorance of the effect of what they were doing. Judge O'Hagan said: "I doubt extremely whether leases of such a character, executed under such circumstances, could be maintained if impeached in a Court of Equity, apart altogether from the 21st section of the act of 1881." He characterized the leases in question as "about as stringent, not to say oppressive, as ever fell within my experience; the reservations to the landlord are of the most sweeping character." To get at the full force of these observations it must be remembered that the speaker is an essentially cautious man, and remarkable for extreme moderation of language. Yet the worst is not yet told; those miserable serfs had to do "duty work"—that is, work for which nothing was paid, but which was rigorously exacted under peril of notice to quit—for the landlord every year. Of leases on the estate of a Mr. Smith, the Judge said, "I am bound to say that I cannot speak with too strong reprobation of the forms of the leases in that case." Well indeed might he declare so. They tied the tenants, hand and foot, and rendered them the bond slaves of the landlord, for if any one of a host of numerous small conditions were infringed, the landlord was entitled to a double rent. Nevertheless the Land Act of 1881 does not permit the quashing of indentures which the cautious Judge so strongly denounced!

Old Habits.

New York Commercial Avertiser.

It has been discovered that under the law retired volunteer officers have a right to wear their army uniforms, and it is argued that the custom would pleasingly diversify the black-coated array of men on full dress occasions. This is as it should be; but the majority of us find that our old brass-bound coats won't meet around the waist belt. The board has been somewhat better since the days of beans and glory.

Building Two Mountain Ranges.

Mobile Register.

Are they prepared to build two parallel mountains between which the flood tide of the Mississippi may pour in a narrow channel? Nothing less will accomplish the object.

GEN. S. D. STURGIS.

A Friend Comes to His Defense.

STURGIS, D. T., March 18, 1882.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

As a constant reader of your paper, which I for the most part admire; as a Republican who cast his first vote for Fremont in 1856, and has voted the same ticket ever since; as a soldier of the Western armies during the Rebellion, in which capacity I had the reputation of doing my duty; as an American citizen with some pretensions to decency, and as a personal friend of Brevet Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis for more than 25 years past, I feel constrained to offer my humble but most positive and earnest protest against the crusade now being prosecuted against that officer through your columns. In this crusade camp rumors are substituted for facts, naked assertions for proof, and imagination is thrown in to fill up the vacancies. In the whole list of the accusations against Sturgis are characterized by the grossest ignorance of the whole subject. In the first article published thereon, it was stated that Sturgis was promptly promoted to the rank of Colonel on the death of Custer, or words to that effect. In fact, Sturgis was promoted to the rank of Colonel, vice A. J. Smith, resigned, in 1869. He is accused of declaiming against the right of the Government to make war in the South in 1862.

WHEN A MAJOR GENERAL.

The highest rank held by him during the war was that of a Brigadier General. His conduct at Wilson's Creek is severely criticized. He displayed the utmost gallantry at Wilson's Creek, fighting by the side of Gen. Lyon, and was the first to call the attention to the death wound of that officer. He was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallantry in that battle, the propriety of which promotion was questioned by none. It is stated that he proved himself incompetent twice before Guntown. This again belies history. He was complimented in the highest terms for his conduct in every action in which he was engaged. At Antietam his division was paraded and thanked by order of Gen. McClelland. At Bull Run he was specially complimented by Gen. Pope. He was recommended for promotion by Gen. Burnside for his conduct at Fredericksburg. In short, no officer of his rank stood higher or had a better military record than he up to the Guntown expedition. But he was in full sympathy and accord with the conciliatory policy of Mr. Lincoln, and he adhearred to the war policy of the Government honestly and faithfully from first to last. This had led him into a personal quarrel with Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas (whose views were extreme, and whose conduct was in keeping therewith) in '61, and as Lane was elected to the United State Senate immediately thereafter, he was enabled to inflict great injury upon Sturgis. Respecting his conduct at Guntown he has the most positive indorsement of nearly or all his Division and Brigade commanders, including Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding the cavalry. The charge of drunkenness, which is contradicted by Gen. Grierson, Col. Mc-Millen, Col. Wilkins, Ninth Minnesota; Col. Karpe, Second N. J. Cav.; Col. Warring, Fourth Missouri Cav., and many others, and to which his whole life gives the lie, is the only direct charge that I have seen against him which would amount to anything if established. In my 25 years' acquaintance with him I have never seen him intoxicated, though he has never signed the pledge and drinks when he chooses, and I presume has felt the effects of liquor more than that time. He is accused for instance of "taking his command into action and getting them whipped in detail." The cavalry was already engaged, the ground was soaked with a deluge of rain which had been falling during the entire march, the country was heavily timbered with a thick undergrowth. How in Heaven's name was he going to get them into action all at once? He should have put a Rebel in the muzzle of each gun and killed them in the manner practiced by the Spaniards for catching birds. But it was a disaster and brave men were sacrificed. I have often thought it would be a stroke of economy to sacrifice the cowards and let the brave live, but the fact is they won't hold still; and unless there is compulsion exercised they will only go to war in exceptional cases. He is also accused of "mismanagement after defeat." I have yet to hear of a defeated General who managed well. Bonaparte at Waterlo

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

C.R.T., Solon, Mich.: Address Register of the Land Office, Yankton, Dakota.

W. E. E., Sylvania, Ind.: Address Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York City.

W. M. G., Fairburg, Neb.: The Land offices in Montana are situated at Helena, Miles City and Bozeman. Address the Register at either place.

G. S. P., Fairchild, Wis.:
Please inform me of the date of the Custer massacre.

June 25, 1876.

W. A. H., Pikesville, Idaho:
Please give me through the BLADE the date of the killing of James Fisk, Jr., by Ed. Stokes.

January 7, 1872.

Subscriber, Rolland, Mich.: There are publishing houses in every city. A personal interview between author and publisher is necessary to complete a contract.

C. H. S., Cumberland, Md.:
Please give me the address of the commanders of any Posts of the Grand Army in your city.

Capt. T. B. Terry.

Reader, Richland, Ia.:
Wilkes forms me through the BLADE if Ridpath, the historian, and Redpath, the correspondent, are one and the same person.

The name is the only similarity.

P. S. S., Storm Lake:
Will you please inform me whether there was one or more ironclad gunboats traded as part payment for the territory of Alaska?

We think the payments were made in gold.

H. S. B., Weston, Or.:
Will you please to answer, through the columns of the BLADE, whether it was the Supreme Court of the United States or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia that Guiteau was tried in.

In neither. He was tried in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

H. C. C., Taylor, Ia.:
Please tell me where I can can procure the best standard works on Christianity, and who are the authors?

There are hundreds of books on the subject. Write to Hurd & Houghton, Boston, Mass., for a catalogue.

A. E. J., Rossville, Minn:
What is the smallest copy of the Bible ever printed or written?

Peter Bates, a celebrated penman, is said to have written out the Bible in short hand, so small that it could be enclosed in the shell of an English walnut.

J. B. S., Grand Rapids, O.:
Will you give me the name and address of some journal or paper treating on horses?

Bunton's Spirit of the Turf, Chicago; Stock Journal, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Live Stock Record, Lexington, Ky.; Turf, Field and Farm New York.

T. H. J., Toledo, O.:
Do you mean really that there was no such person as William Tell? Are you in earnest in what you say about him in Saturday's BLADE?

Very much in earnest. The beautiful story of William Tell and the apple, we are sorry to say, is all a myth, and it is very doubtful if such men as Tell and Gessler ever lived.

C. A. H., Point Bluff, Wis.: There has been no arrears of pension law passed by the present Congress. Several bills have been proposed, but they have not been passed upon. The proper thing for pensioners to do is to write directly to the Commissioner of Pensions. A great deal depends on his action and rulings, which cannot be anticipated by any one.

subscriber, Brooklyn, Ind.:
1. What process does a person have to go through to get a patent? 2. When is a person's fresh fruit is inspired to do a certain work in a neighborhood has he a right to ask for a patent on his process to protect him in that work?

1. The best plan is to apply to a patent agent, Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, make a specialty of the business. 2. We do not think "inspiration" can be patented—not in this country, at least.

A. L. B., Portage, O.: When there is a vacancy at West Point for any Congressional District, the member gives notice through the press and a competitive examination is held. The applicant passing the most creditable examination is then recommended for the vacancy. A large number of those appointed fail to pass. Appointees must be between 17 and 22 years of age, at least five feet in hight, free from infirmity, and be possessed of good common school education. There is one Cadet to each Congressional District and Territory and 10 appointments at large, specifically conferred by the President of the United States.

J. F. B., Carlisle, Pa.:
Where and when was the treaty made between Turkey and Russia during the late war, and what was the tenor of its contents?

Berlin, July 13, 1878. It was stipulated that there should be annexed to Russia the formerly Turkish possessions in Asia, comprising the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, with the port of Batoum, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a line beginning at the Black Sea, and extending to a point to the northwest of Khorda and to the south of Artvin. The provinces thus ceded to Russia are estimated to embrace an area of 5,670 English square miles, with a population of 600,544, including 417,602 Mahometans.

J. H. W., Richland, Ia.:
Will you please give the names of the jurors that convicted Mrs. Surratt, and those that are dead how they came to their death? Who executed her?

1. Mrs. Suratt was tried by a Military Commission composed as follows: President, Maj. Gen. David Hunter; members, Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, Brevet Maj. Gen. A. V. Kautz, Brig. Gens. A. P. Howe, R. S. Foster, J. A. Ekin, T. M. Harris, Col. C. H. Tompkins, Brevet Col. D. R. Clendennin. The prosecution was conducted by Brig. Gen. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, assisted by Brevet Col. H. L. Burnett, of Indiana, and John A. Bingham, of Ohio. We are not informed as to the other portions of your question.

L. S., Athens, Ill.:
1. How much do you have to pay to enter land? 2. Is there different prices in different States?

1. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions, varying from a minimum of $7 to a maximum of $34 for the whole tract entered, according to the size, value or place of record. The fees and commissions in timber-culture entries vary from $13 to $18 for the tract. 2. The public lands of the United States are divided into two classes. The one class have $1.25 designated and the other $2.50 an acre, the latter being the alternate sections reserved by the United States in land grants to railroads, etc. Texas lands are owned by the State, are not platted, and the price varies from 50 cents to $8 an acre.

W. J. E., Washington, Kan.:
Did the United States own Texas or any part of it before the war with Mexico? Why was the election-evening cry of "Hurrah for James K. Polk and annexation?"

Texas was an independent Republic when annexed to the United States, and had been for 10 years; the war with Mexico added the provinces of New Mexico and Upper California to the United States. Polk was an ardent advocate of the annexation of Texas, and that was the prime issue in the campaign. Texas was included in the Louisiana purchase from France, but in 1819 Florida and the adjacent islands were ceded by Spain to the United States for the sum of $5,000,000, the United States agreeing to abandon all the territory beyond the Sabine River, now the State of Texas.

P. L. T., Rosendale, Wis.:
1. From what period is time reckoned? 2. What is Josh Billings's real name, and where does he reside? 3. What is the present capital of Montana Territory? 4. Has it been divided into two Territories? 5. Can you give me a description of the childhood of Col. Robt. Ingersoll?

1. About 200 different computations have been made. The Hindoo chronology reaches to 6,174 years berore the Christian era; the Babylonian to 6,158; the Chinese to 5,167; the Russian to 5,508, etc. 2. Henry W Shaw; born in Massachusetts, but afterward settled in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He never wrote a line for the press until 45 years of age. 3. Helena. 4. No. 5. He had no childhood. He was 21 years old at the time of his birth.

Inquirer, Columbus, Ind.:
How large is the island of St. Helena? When and by whom was it discovered?

It is 10½ miles long by 7 broad, and about 28 miles in circumference, and presents to the sea, throughout its whole circuit, an immense wall of perpendicular rock, from 600 to 1,200 feet high. Diana's Peak, situate nearly in the center of the island, is 2,700 feet high. The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, and belonged to the Dutch chiefly till 1673, when it fell into the hands of the British. It derives its chief importance from being on the direct route from the East Indies to Europe, and is consequently a valuable possession for England.

J. D. W., Manistee, Mich.:
1. I had an argument with a friend in regard to the Chinese question—whether they are allowed to vote or not. 2. Who were the two oldest men that have been President of the United States?

1. We believe there have been one or two of the race naturalized. They would not be permitted to vote unless they were born in this country or took out papers, as other foreign-born citizens. 2. Harrison was 68 when inaugurated, and died a month after; Buchanan, inaugurated at the age of 66, died aged 77; Taylor, inaugurated at the age of 65, died aged 65; John Adams, inaugurated at the age of 62, died aged 91; Jefferson, inaugurated at the age of 58, died aged 83; Madison, inaugurated at 58, died at 85.

S. N. D., Cave Spring, Ky.:
Is there a preparation by which paper can be made fire and waterproof?

Take 26 ounces alum and four ounces white soap and dissolve them in a quart of water; into another vessel dissolve two ounces gum arabic and one ounce glue, in the same quantity of water as the former, and add the two solutions together, which is now to be kept warm, and the paper intended to be made waterproof dipped into it, passed between rollers, and dried; or, without the use of rollers, the paper may be suspended until it has perfectly dripped, and then dried. The alum, soap, glue and gum form a kind of artificial leather, which protects the surface of the paper from the action of water and also renders it somewhat fireproof. A second immersion makes it still better.

J. D. S., Connersville, Tenn.:
Will you please publish a brief sketch of John Hampden?

He was born in London in 1594, and was first cousin to Oliver Cromwell. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1613 entered on the study of the law. He became member of Parliament in 1621. In 1627 he was imprisoned for refusing to pay his share of a loan raised by the King on his own authority, but was afterwards liberated by order of the Council. In 1636 he distinguished himself by his resistance to the Crown, and his objection to the payment of ship-money. He became a leading man in the House of Commons, sitting in the Long Parliament, and at the commencement of the civil war took up arms against the King; but fell in an engagement with Prince Rupert on Chalgrove Field, Oxfordshire, 1643.

C. E. P., Ouarga, Ill.:
1. What are the duties of the Associate Justice on the Supreme Bench? Also those of the Chief Justice? 2. Is a promissory note be drawn, according to the laws of the State of Illinois, so that it will be non-negotiable, and what would be the exact form of such a note, if it can be thus drawn?

1. To hear and determine cases. It requires a majority of the Court, including the Chief Justice, to render a decision. The Supreme Court has one session annually, at Washington, commencing on the first Monday in December, in which the Chief Justice presides. Circuit and District Courts are held in the different States at stated periods, at which a Justice of the Supreme Court is required to preside. 2. We think so. This form would probably answer: "Six months after date I promise to pay to Joe Bowers $500, for value received." Mr. Bowers would be the only one authorized to collect.

R. D. R., Monroe, Wis.:
What is meant by the Basque Provinces? How large are they? What their history?

A territory in the north of Spain, divided into three provinces—Biscay, Guipuscoa and Alava. The country is mountainous and picturesque. Area, 2,958 square miles. Population about 425,000. The Basques are a brave and primitive race, much attached to music and dancing, and eminently fitted for that kind of guerilla warfare by which they have so long preserved their independence. Humboldt thinks them the descendants of the ancient Iberi; and they are supposed to have, at different periods, held the whole of Spain under their sway. The language which they speak has no analogy with any other living tongue, and is supposed to have been, in remote ages, in use over the whole of the Spanish peninsula. It is spoken in some of the southern parts of France, and the native name is Eskuara.

H. S. D., St. Clair, Pa.:
1. Was Robinson Crusoe and Alexander Selkirk one and the same person? 2. How long was Selkirk on the island Juan Fernandez? 3. Did he die on the island, or was he rescued? 4. Please tell me the best way to make egg nog, and what ingredients are required to make it.

1. No. 2. Four years and four months. 3. He was taken off the island February 12, 1709, and carried to England, where he arrived October 1, 1711. He returned to Largo, but after some time eloped with a girl and went to London. Subsequently he entered the navy, and was Lieutenant when he died. Selkirk was not shipwrecked, but was put on the island at his own request, in consequence of a quarrel with his captain. He was supplied with clothes, arms, ammunition and other necessaries. 4. One tablespoonful fine suzar, dissolved with one tablespoonful cold water; one egg, one wineglass Cognac brandy, one-half wine glass Santa Cruz rum, one-third tumblerful of milk. Fill the tumbler one-quarter full with shaved ice, shake the ingredients until they are thoroughly mixed together and grate a little nutmeg on top, then—drink.

W. H., Buena Vista, Colo.:
Please publish Whittier's Centennial Hymn.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to day, united, free,
And loyal to your land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and fallen chain;
To grace our festal time, from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies fulfill
The Orient's mission of good-will,
And, freighted with love's Golden Fleece,
Send back its Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee; but, withal, we crave
The spirit which shall make us brave.
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold!

O make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

J. H. B., Albion, Can.:
Please inform me through your paper how to make an Æolian harp?

Of very thin cedar, pine, or other soft wood, make a box five or six inches deep, seven or eight inches wide, and of a length just equal to the width of the window in which it is to be placed. Across the top, near each end, glue a strip of wood one-half inch high and one-quarter inch thick, for bridges. Into the ends of the box insert wooden pins, like those of a violin, to wind the strings around, two pins in each end. Make a round hole in the middle at the top, and string the box with small cat-gut, or blue violin strings. Fastening one end of each string to the wooden pin in one end of the box, and carrying it over the bridges, wind it around the turning-pin in the opposite end of the box. The ends of the box should be increased in thickness where the wooden pins enter, by a piece of wood glued upon the inside. Tune the strings in unison and place the box in the window. It is better to have four strings, as described, but a harp with a single string produces an exceedingly sweet melody of notes, which vary with the force of the wind.

J. H. R., Sugar Hill, Pa.:
1. Can you tell us anything about Horace Greeley's wonderful memory? I have heard that he could take a paper and read column after column, and quote it from memory. 2. Can you tell us what Thaddeus Stevens had to do with the public school system in Pennsylvania? 3. Give his anti-slavery record, and a short account of his acts in Congress.

1. Greeley undoubtedly had a good memory, and, as his brain had never been muddled by the use of stimulants, he could probably memorize better than most men, but as for repeating column after column, that is bosh. 2. We do not know that he had anything more to do with it than other public spirited citizens of the State. The Consititution of 1790—three years before the birth of Stevens—required the Legislature to "provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." In 1834 the foundation of the present school system was laid. Mr. Stevens was a member of the Legislature at that time, and probably took an active part in legislation. 3. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1836, and refused to sign the Constitution because suffrage was restricted on account of color. In Congress he opposed with all his power the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the fugitive slave law and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He hated slavery and believed in no compromise with the South, and when the Southern States seceded he was among the first to urge upon Pres. Lincoln the emancipation proclamation. He remained in Congress almost seven terms, and in every session he was a recognized leader.

C. H. Shuck, Cumberland, Md., sends the following, in response to the request of Hattie G. Riggs, of Wade, O. We do not believe it is the song she wants, but give it space anyhow, as some old soldiers may want to see it:

OUR CANTEEN.

When the red front of battle overshadowed our land,
Hanging black like a great funeral pall,
Then the brave Boys in Blue, at their country's command,
Went forth at each patriot call;
And oft in the march, when weary and faint,
Our comrades around us were seen,
How they hugged it with joy—our friend of the march—
As we drank from each other's canteen.

When the fierce battle had been fought and won
And the dead and wounded were there,
How some cried in their pain for a deep cooling draught,
As they lay in their helpless despair;
As we placed to their lips the water so cool
A smile on each face could be seen,
And they murmured a prayer for their friend of the field,
The battered but grateful canteen.

When the great roll is called up above,
And our arms are stacked from our view,
Our knapsacks and belts are at last thrown aside
And we've heard the last grand tattoo,
We'll cling to our friend of the march and the field,
And e'er grim death closes the scene,
We'll drink to the health of the brave Boys in Blue
From our battered but still loved canteen.

Reader, Lexington, Ky.:
Will you tell us something about Haydn, the composer?

He was the son of a wheelwright of the village of Rahan, 45 miles from Vienna, and was born in 1732. Both his parents were musical, and being early taught to sing, he visited Vienna, where he secured an engagement as chorister of St. Stephen's Cathedral. At the age of 17 his treble voice broke, and he was left without any means of obtaining a livelihood; but a friendly wigmaker took him into his house, and he was thus enabled to pursue his studies as a composer while earning a scanty subsistence by teaching and playing in the orchestra. After a time he married the daughter of his hospitable friend, but a separation soon followed. He next became an inmate of the house of the Italian poet laureate, Metastasio, who then resided at Vienna, and through him became acquainted with the wealthy Prince Esterhazy, who, in 1760, made him his chapel-master, an office he held to the end of his life. Comfortably located in the Prince's palace in Hungary, he for 30 years composed and played over his magnificent works. In 1791 and 1794 he visited London, where he created excitement among the musical public, in the latter visit receiving £1,350 and becoming a Doctor of Music of the Oxford University and the guest of royalty. In his 64th year he composed his greatest work, "The Creation;" and two years later "The Seasons." Besides smaller works, he wrote 116 symphonies, 83 violin quartets, 15 masses, 4 oratorios, a Te Deum, Stabat Mater, and 14 Italian and German operas. His death is said to have been due to the shock caused by the bombardment of Vienna in 1809, although Napoleon gave orders that the great musician's house should be respected; and when the French troops entered the City a guard was placed at his door to protect him.

J. T. S., Manistee, Mich.:
Will you give me a short history of the City of Venice?

In the early part of the fifth century the Roman territory of Venetia was inhabited by a peaceful, prosperous and commercial people. Aquileia, its capital, was one of the most flourishing Cities of Italy. In 452 Attila invaded the country, burned its towns, massacred many of the inhabitants, and utterly destroyed Aquileia, which was rebuilt at a later period. The fugitives from the Cities settled on the islands in the lagoons and the gulf of Venice, and, together with the few earlier settlers, supported themselves by fishing and the manufacture of salt. Though professing allegiance to the western empire, they were practically independent, and were governed at first by three Consuls, elected by themselves. These were gradually increased to 12. The islands, safe from outward attack, were frequently involved in quarrels with each other, until, in 697, it was agreed to elect one common ruler for life, with the title of Duke, in the Venetian dialect Doge, in whom all power should be vested. The families of the 12 deposed Tribunes constituted a kind of aristocracy, and subsequently became such by law. The seat of government, in 810, was permanently fixed on the island of Rialto, which became a celebrated center of trade, and it was speedily connected with adjacent islands by wooden bridges. In 829, according to tradition, the bones of the Apostle St. Mark were transferred from Alexandria to Venice, and he became the patron saint of the Republic, which was often styled the "Republic of St. Mark." The influx of pilgrims to the shrine of the saint added to the wealth of the City, and from this time until the beginning of the 16th century she continued to grow in population, wealth and refinement. During the 16th and 17th centuries Venice was continually at war. A portion of her Grecian possession were taken by the Turks, in a war which ended in 1540, and in 1715 her last hold on the Morea was lost. The discovery of America and of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope had in the meanwhile diverted enterprise and commerce into new channels; and Venice, after being for centuries the center of the trade between Asia and Europe, gradually declined. Finally Napoleon declared war against her, and in May, 1797, the French troops took possession of the City, which no hostile force ever entered before. The hereditary privileges of the aristocracy were abolished and Venice lost her independence. By the peace of Campo Formio Venice with a large part of her territories was subjected to Austria. By the peace of Pressburg in 1805 she was annexed to the kingdom of Italy. After the fall of Bonaparte she again passed under the dominion of Austria. In 1848 she revolted against the Austrian rule, and proclaimed the restoration of the Republic; but after enduring a long siege and a terrible bombardment, she capitulated in August, 1849, and was not released from a state of siege until May, 1854. After the defeat of the Austrians by Prussia in 1866 Venice was ceded to Napoleon III. He immediately placed the government in the hands of the municipal authorities, who at once called upon the people to vote on the annexation to the kingdom of Italy; and out of upward of 650,000 votes cast all but 69 were in favor of annexation. The circumference of Venice is about eight miles. It seems from every direction to be floating on water, and presents a unique appearance of fairy-like picturesqueness.

Information Wanted.

J. W. Whitmeyer, Danville, Ill., wants the address of Lieut.-Col. S. D. Sales, 117th Ind.

J. C. Jackson, Glenwood, Iowa, wants the address of Elias Young; last heard from in Indiana.

William J. Fallard, Albion, Marshal Co., Ia., wishes the address of Lieut. Tole, Co. A, 6th Ia. Cav.

Wm. Wells, Munroeville, Ill., wants the address of Timothy Duger; last heard from in Nebraska.

J. J. Idleman, Black Rock, Grant Co., W. Va., wants the address of Lieut. D. Edwards, Co. H, 2d Mo. Vol.

E. Brimer, Menomoni, Wis., wants the address of Capt. Bates or any of the members of Co. C, 123th O. V. I.

George Herage, Sparland, Marshal Co., Ill., wants the address of any of the ship's crew of the ship "Onward" in 1862 or 1863.

C. G. Bulkley, Hannibal, Mo., wants the address of —— Johnson, Paymaster 2d Mo. Cav., at Cape Girardo in the Fall of 1863.

R. L. Foster, Salisbury Center, N. Y., wants the address of Lieut. N. Chambers, Sergt. Knap, or Capt. A. Hudson, Co. H, 1st Wis. Cav.

J. S. Robinson, West Prairie, Linn Co., Iowa, wishes the address of Lieut. A. A. Wilber, or any officer or private of the 23 Indiana Bat.

Ira Reed, Fremont, Ind., wants the address of Dr. —, Sept or W. H. Goldsmith, surgeons in charge of hospital No. 7, Louisville, in May, 1863.

Wm. S. Rogers, Mound City, Ill., wants the address of Stephen C. Rogers, Mary E. Rogers and Harriet M. Shawen. Last heard from in Springfield, Ill.

S. Williams, Genoa, O., would like to know the whereabouts of John Beck and John Ryder, formerly of Stark Co., O.; supposed to be somewhere in Illinois.

Mrs. Ornilla Willetts, Jamesport, Mo., (formerly O. Throop) wishes the address of George W. Throop and Clark Samuel Throop, or their children; last heard of near Quincy, Mich.

N. C. Walters, Lawler, Iowa, wishes the address of Dr. McCarty, Capt. Mitchell, Lieut. Gray, Sergt. Holbrook, Chas. A. Rose, A. J. Freeman, and Sergt. Custer, all of the 12th Ill. Cav.

M. T. Parke, Pendleton, Putnam Co., O., wishes to learn the name and address of members of Co. G, 12th Ohio Cav., who were dismounted and marched from Prestonburg down the Big Sandy River to Louisa, in 1864.

Information Furnished.

Mrs. Whitaker, Clinton Center, Ia., is requested to write to Wm. T. Miller, McLanesboro, Hamilton Co., Ill., who participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1.25, signed Andrew Walther, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.
Letter containing $1.25, dated at Grantsville, no County or State, signed W. H. Howe.
Letter containing $1, dated at Allisonville, no County or State, signed David Allison.

If U. J. Courtney will give his full address the error will be corrected.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

His Death Caused by a Long Speech.

"Long John" Wentworth's Reminiscences.

Gen. Taylor undoubtedly lost his life by presiding at a Fourth of July celebration during a long open-air speech of Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, better known as "Hangman" Foote. It was one of the warmest of the noted warm days of Washington. A small and poorly-shaded stand had been erected upon the open ground, and the President and the orator were the only ones who continued to occupy it. For over three hours Foote continued to speak, and there was no way that Gen. Taylor could even temporarily leave the stand without being noticed by the orator; and, as they were political opponents, his departure from the stand would have been considered a discourtesy. It was new business for Gen. Taylor to sit out one of Foote's speeches in a hot day like that. He had been 40 years in the military service, and almost entirely on the frontier; and he had become celebrated for his powers of endurance and freedom from all sickness. He had been in many Indian battles before he won his laurels at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. But now he was compelled to stand a new test. Almost any other man would have retreated. It was said of him that he did not know how to retreat, and so he had to sit through that speech—he must "fight it out on that line if it took all summer." At length Foote's endurance gave out, but not his words. I saw Gen. Taylor ascend the steps with his proverbial elasticity, and I saw him descend with apparent exhaustion. He was taken to the White House to come out no more. On the 9th he was a corpse, and there was a political revolution, his appointees being removed to make room for the more partisan friends of Mr. Fillmore. The administration of Gen. Taylor was so short that it is seldom alluded to. Yet it commended itself to public approbation for its signal efforts to institute a reform which his successors have ignored. Gen. Taylor would listen to no applications for office. He referred them at once to the appropriate cabinet officer. As he held the head of each department responsible for his conduct, he thought that head should select its own instrumentalities. Few persons who have never visited Washington can form any conception of how much of the time of the executive is consumed with application for office. Persons desiring no office often wish to pay their respects to the President, and, after waiting a long time in the ante room and seeing many persons still ahead of them, they often give the matter up in disgust. He considered himself responsible for the appointment of his cabinet, and then he held his cabinet responsible for the other appointments. If his cabinet did not make judicious ones it was a good reason for his reorganizing his cabinet. Under his policy access to the President was always clear. I remember once of an old friend of his asking him for an office. His answer was: "I hope you will get it, sir, and if the cabinet officer has any doubt upon the matter I will authorize you to refer to me." But the man did not get the appointment, although the general told him when the matter came up in the cabinet meeting, if there should be an equal division, he would give him the casting vote. It will be remembered that he was accustomed to accept all nominations with thanks, and that he had accepted a very large number of them before the whig national convention indorsed him. I once called upon him to introduce some of my whig constituents, and they took occasion to say that they were glad that I, although a democrat, was supporting his policy as to the admission of the newly-acquired Mexican territory as Free States. His reply was that he knew of no reason why anyone should oppose him on account of his politics, as he had never been a politician, had accepted all the nominations that had been tendered him without regard to party, and, if he should ever be a candidate again, he should do exactly as he did before, and know no difference between parties who might nominate him. I thought he was the dryest old joker living. Every officer in my district had been removed to make way for one of opposite politics, and now he talked in this way. But I afterward found out that he had a well-defined policy upon the subject, and it is a great pity that he could not have lived to have exemplified it. In some shape, sooner or later, this policy of Gen. Taylor will have to be tested. Whatever mistakes President Grant may have made arose from his non-acquaintance with the qualifications of men for civil service. His mode of life, like that of Gen. Taylor, had prevented it. Gen. Taylor had most of the characteristics of Gen. Grant. He made short and almost inaudible speeches, and wrote short letters. I was within a few feet of him when he read his inaugural address. His tone and manner were like those of Gen. Grant. Gen. Taylor was a reticent, a machine fighter, of dogged perseverance, not knowing when he was defeated, and never providing any means of retreat. It has been said that Gen. Grant is the only man who could have fought the battle of the Wilderness. But had "Old Rough and Ready" ever got into that Wilderness, he would have come out on the same side that Gen. Grant did; and, had he lived, I think he would have permanently cleared the way for disinterested visitors to the White House through the wilderness of greedy office-seekers.

Accounts for It.

Muscatine Journal.

The First Brigade of Illinois militia is without a General. This accounts for the sassy attitude of Europe.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

GLUCOSE—OLEOMARGERINE.

Adulteration of Syrups, etc.—A Fearful State of Affairs.

The following statements are appended to a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The adulteration of syrups with glucose is the practice which has recently spread alarmingly. The extensive use of glucose, or the grape-sugar of commerce, is held to be the main origin of Bright's disease of the kidneys and the cause of the present prevalence of that fatal malady. The importations of glucose increased tenfold between 1875 and 1877, and at the same time extensive factories were established for its manufacture in the Western States. The article sold as grape-sugar is manufactured by boiling corn-starch with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and mixing the product with lime. A portion of the sulphuric acid, and sometimes copperas, sulphate of lime, and other noxious principles, remain in the glucose. In the analysis of 17 samples of table syrups by De Kedsie, 15 were found to be made of glucose, one of them containing 411 grains of lime to the gallon; and one from a lot which sickened a whole family contained 72 grains of vitriol, 28 grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) and 303 grains of lime to the gallon. The cheap sugars sold in Michigan are stated, on the same authority, to be adulterated with poisonous substances. Analyses of the sugar sold in New York reveal the presence not only of glucose with its inherent poisons, but of muriate of tin, a formidable poison, which is employed in the bleaching process. Mr. Fuller, a retired importer of sugar, called the attention of the United States Board of Trade, in their meeting held in New York in November, 1878, to the dangerous adulterations practiced with sugar, honey and molasses. Glucose is largely used to adulterate maple sugar, candies, jellies, honey and other sweet foods.

Oleomargerine, which is now extensively manufactured from fat as a substitute for butter, is dreaded as a vehicle for inflicting the human system with trichinæ and other internal parasites. The fat is not subjected to a higher temperature than 120° F. John Michels, a New York chemist, states that the refuse fat of one pork-packing establishment is to his knowledge sent to the artificial butter factories, and Prof. Church found in oleomargerine horse-fat, fat from bones, and waste fat, such as is ordinarily used in making candles.

AN ODD MARRIAGE.

An Ante-Nuptial Agreement that Did not Hold Good.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Curious evidence comes out from time to time of the extraordinary views among people of a certain class as to the way in which private agreements affect marriage. In a suit before Sir James Hannen yesterday the parties were a porter and a cook. They agreed to marry for the special purpose of saving the reputation of the woman, but did not intend that the marriage should go beyond that particular object. To this end they thought it sufficient to sign the following memorandum:

"This is to certify that whereas the undersigned parties do agree that they will marry, and that only to save the female of us from shaming her friends or telling a lie, and that the said marrying shall be no more thought of except to tell her friends that she is married (unless she should arrive to the following accomplishments, namely: Piano, singing, reading writing, speaking and deportment.) And, whereas, these said accomplishments have been in no way sought after, much less mastered, the aforesaid marriage shall be held as null and void. And, whereas, we agree that the male of us shall keep his harmonium in the aforesaid female's sitting room; we agree that it shall be there no more than four months, and that for that time the aforesaid and undersigned male shall be free in every respect whatever of the aforesaid and undersigned female, as witness our hands this 1st day ——, 1867."

The pair were duly married, the lady did not master the required accomplishments, the husband lived away from her, and did not regard her as his wife. We need hardly say that the Judge's view of freedom of contract was not what the parties expected.

Acquitted on a Quibble.

Philadelphia Times.

One of the most ridiculous and lamentable illustrations of the injustice of adhering to the fine-spun technicalities of law is given by the sudden collapse of the prosecution of Pratt, the sanctimonious swindler who was guilty of extensive embezzlements while Treasurer of the Reading Savings Bank, of Boston. There was no doubt of his guilt and no lack of evidence to convict him, and in the first court his trial resulted in his being pronounced guilty on 29 counts of the 52 embodied in the indictment. He appealed to the Supreme Court, alleging a flaw in the indictment, and when the document was examined it was found that, although it charged him with being "guilty of larceny," it did not use the specific words "stole, took and carried away," which, it seems, the rule of the Massachusetts statutes require to be embodied in the indictment. For this reason the Supreme Court quashed the indictment, and Swindler Pratt goes free.

Going to Florida.

The Swedes and Danes are colonizing extensively in Florida. There are some 900 of them in Orange County, and more coming. Many of them are already proprietors of large orange groves, and are so prosperous and satisfied that others are encouraged to try their luck there, and in Northern Georgia, where the climate is more agreeable to them.

The Point of the Jesse James Case.

Evening Post.

The James story derives much freshness from the fact that he is probably the first Protestant who managed to keep his standing good in the local church and retain the affection of his pastor, and maintain a happy home, while pursuing robbery and murder as a profession.

Unsatisfied Man.

Norr. Herald.

Man is never satisfied. He now wants a postal card with a flap. Next thing we know he'll be clamoring for one with a hip-pocket.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

INVESTMENTS.

---43D---
Popular Monthly Drawing of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1882.
In the City of Louisville, on
These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.
The United States Circuit Court on March 21 rendered the following decision:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.
The Company has now on hand a large Reserve Fund. Read the list of prizes for the

APRIL DRAWING:

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes,	$100 each,	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes,	50 each,	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	400 Prizes,	20 each,	12,000
		1000 Prizes,	10 each,	10,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each,	$10,000.			
20 Prizes, 500 each,	10,000.			
9 Prizes, $200 each,	Approximation Prizes			$ 2,700
9 Prizes, 100 each,	"	"	"	1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each.	"	"	"	900
1,952 Prizes				$113,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
Remit money or bank draft in letter or send by express. Don't Send by Registered Letter or Postoffice Order. Orders of $5 and upwards by express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to B. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or B. M. BOARDMAN, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

From Andrew's American Queen.
CLEOPATRA;
OR THE
Queen of Sheba's Beauty
WAS BUT SKIN DEEP.

The renowned Queen of Sheba, with all her royal pomp, magnificent apparel and brilliant retinue, would never have appeared within the presence of the grandest of the monarchs of the past, had she not also possessed that which is the crowning glory of the female person—a skin unchallenged for its Oriental softness and its almost transcendental purity. Cleopatra, holding Emperors at bay, and ruling empires by her word, had quickly lost her charm and power by one attack of blotches, or of pimples, or of horrid tan and freckles.

WOMAN RULES THE WORLD

by her beauty, not less than by her purity of character, loveliness of disposition and unselfish devotion. Indeed, in the estimation of perhaps too many men, beauty in a body takes precedence over every other consideration. Beauty thus forms an important part of woman's "working capital," without which too many, (if not bankrupts in what relates to influence within the circle where they move), are powerless for great good. Hence we see not only the propriety but the duty of every lady preserving with zealous care that which to her is essential to success, and influence and usefulness in life. And, since "beauty is but skin deep," the utmost care and vigilance are required to guard it against the many ills that flesh is heir to. Among the great and annoying enemies of beauty,

OF EITHER SEX,

as well as of comfort, happiness and health, are those pestiferous and horrid skin diseases—tetters, humors, eczema (salt rheum), rough and scaly eruptions, ulcers, pimples, and all diseases of the hair and scalp

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

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Circulation this Week, 81,000

JEWS to the number of 5,000 have been recently expelled from Moscow. This is wholesale business.

THE English Parliament is having a lively time over the endeavor to change its rules and practices.

IF the Courts can make Mr. KEELY tell his secret, it will be more than they are able to do with crooked officials.

AN agency for "Nasby in Exile," secured now, secures employment for the coming year. Send postal card for particulars.

PORTSMOUTH, R. I., is the banner town for longevity. Within one square mile there are 17 people whose ages range from 90 to 100 years.

THE Russian Minister had a crushing answer ready when our Minister remonstrated against the expulsion of the Jews. He had heard of our Chinese legislation.

EVEN ROBERT LINCOLN has not the mark upon his forehead to secure favors from the "Stalwart" Administration. He will leave the Cabinet at an early day.

IT only costs one dollar for an outfit and your choice of territory for "Nasby in Exile," the best selling book now in the market. Territory is now being assigned very fast.

THE friends and admirers of "Jumbo" in England do not forget him. The mail from that country brings packages of Jumbo paste, and cards and letters addressed to "Mr. Jumbo, New York."

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* says that the trout season has begun Down East. The polls open with about the usual proportion, four liars to one trout, and none of the upper wards in yet.

THE London *World* notes the fact that American girls do not join the ranks of the Polygamists, but that the demand is fed from the most ignorant districts of England, Wales and Scandinavia.

FOR the next few years now we shall probably be periodically afflicted with "Death of the Last Survivor of the James Gang," as some ambitious liar dies in the poorhouse, or on the scaffold.

THE problem that troubles the student of the Boston *Transcript* is: Doctors tell us we should not work after eating, nor eat after working. What is one to do—give up eating or working? One must eat.

Vanity Fair of San Francisco says that O. WILDE has received a more generous welcome on the Pacific Coast than from any of the Eastern Cities, and then asks, "Is it because we are more intellectual, or is it because we are the greater fools?"

CHARLES LANGHEIMER, the convict in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, about whom CHARLES DICKENS wrote his "American Notes" is soon to be discharged, after nearly 40 years confinement. He is now nearly 80 years old. He glories in being in prison, and says he shall soon return.

IT has been at last decided that the Coronation of the Czar will take place in August, and all dignitaries of the Empire are commanded to be present. The festivities are to last two weeks and cost 10,000,000 roubles. The Nihilists will have ample time to make arrangements for trouble if they choose.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER finds that the President has no authority to interfere in the sentence of a Court Martial, which has been executed, and therefore the FITZ JOHN PORTER case must be thrown out of his consideration. This settles this matter definitely, and after this we will doubtless have opportunity to think of more important matters than the bold raid of a disgraced Army officer upon the Treasury, and upon the *esprit de corps* of American soldiership.

THE Summer in the Southern Hemisphere has gone ahead of the last in the Northern one in the matter of heat and dryness. An Australian correspondent of *Nature* says that on Jan. 17 in the Sturt River region "the thermometer registered 180 degrees in the sun and 114 in the shade." That this is abnormal heat is shown by a record completed by an English climatologist, which states that up to 1877 the highest shade temperature ever known at Melbourne was 111.2 degrees and at Adelaide, South Australia, 113.5 degrees, both warm enough in all conscience to set the coldest-blooded animal in a fever.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE examination of SHIPHERD has drawn its wearisome length along, with the principal effect of disgusting everybody with the impudent, notoriety seeking liar who is the principal witness. Undoubtedly he is the most vain and worthless slanderer that the Nation has known since GUITEAU. His mind has many of the characteristics of that vile assassin. Every one has long since refused to believe that HURLBUT, BLAINE, GRANT, or any of the prominent men whom he sought to implicate had any corrupt connection with him. Indeed he has been unable to show that anything whatever has passed between him and them other than what must occur between any public man and any citizen who chooses to address him. MR. BLAINE has asked to be heard in explanation, but this is wholly unnecessary. The bitterest enemies of the ex-Secretary, those who confidently looked forward to see him utterly ruined by SAIPHERD's testimony, have now nothing but derision for the impudent adventurer who was so full of slanders at the outset. It is a humiliating defeat for those who were so ready at first to see Mr. BLAINE defamed. It is a pity that SHIPHERD can not be sent to the Penitentiary. He deserves it far more than Serg. MASON.

THE probability increases that Sec. LINCOLN is shortly to retire from the Cabinet, to make room for some one of more adaptability to Pres. ARTHUR's political designs. This is heralded by the usual crop of contradictory rumors, which have attended all of the President's changes, and which are looked upon now by the wise as of fatal significance. Thus, we are told one day that Mr. LINCOLN is sure to remain—the next day that Minister LOWELL is to be recalled from England, and be succeeded by Mr. LINCOLN. The next day this is contradicted. Now it is said that "Pres. ARTHUR wants Mr. LINCOLN to stay, and has even begged him with earnestness, not only in order to maintain the sentiment which induced GARFIELD to appoint him, but because he has proven himself an industrious, capable and judicious officer; but he wants to go back to his law practice. Neither LINCOLN nor his wife is contented in Washington. He objects to the official demands made upon him, and his wife to the social life, and they both want to return to Chicago, where they can have more privacy, less annoyance, less expense and larger income. It is said to be the President's desire, in the case of LINCOLN's retirement, that Gen. LOGAN shall succeed him." The BLADE hazards the opinion that a bet that Mr. LINCOLN will be out of the Cabinet before the May pansies give way for the June roses, will be a safe investment.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused by the report that PARNELL, whose release on parole for a week was announced last week, had been set free unconditionally. It is now thought, however, that this temporary release, is only a prelude to a permanent one. Mr. PARNELL has refused to be interviewed in Paris on the ground that the terms of his parole forbade his communicating with any one in regard to politics. The *United Ireland* is again published and sold upon the street. It is extremely moderate in tone and will probably be obliged to continue so if permitted to appear. The editor has been unconditionally released.

THE Jewish riots still continue in Russia, and large numbers are preparing to leave the country. Preparations are going on in Moscow for the coronation which is to take place in August. A mine was recently discovered under the Cathdral where the ceremonies are to take place, which shows that the Nihilists are yet active, despite the reported understanding with the Czar.

AN attempt made to assassinate ARABI BEY, the Egyptian Minister of War has resulted in the arrest of 24 Circassian officers who are undergoing trial for the offence and for a conspiracy against the Government. Matters are not in a pleasant condition in that country. Europeans are regarded with great distrust and the Arab papers advocate their absolute expulsion from the public service.

MR. JOHNSON firmly believes that he had a supernatural impression. He had a contract for building a church at Northampton, Mass., and the work was nearly finished.. One evening as he was about to go to bed he suddenly felt that something was wrong in the new edifice. Unable to rid himself of the idea, he dressed himself, went to the building, unlocked it, and saw that a flame was just rising from a pile of oily cotton waste. In order to give MR. JOHNSON's belief that he was supernaturally informed full credit, it must be explained why the millions of people who are threatened with the loss of life and property are given no heavenly warnings at all. How does Mr. JOHNSON come to be on such good terms with the celestial headquarters for information?

THE New York *Star* says that the average price this Winter for an Assembly man's vote was $1,000; a Senator's $10,000. The agents of the Elevated Railroads have ascertained this in endeavoring to secure a majority against the Five-cent Fare Bill. The way the Elevated lobby secured the Senate last year is recalled. They assured those whose vote they had secured "for a consideration" that the defeat of their bill in the Senate would have the effect of bulling the stock, and advised them to invest therein. Then the lobby passed the word to the large holders of Elevated stock on the street, they threw it on the market; it went down ruinously, and the Senators, having invested their blood-money, were most disastrously "left."

A LONG procession of icebergs is floating past Cape Race, but it does not seem to occur to any one to tow a few of them into port, and bear the ice market. Some people are so slow in seeing natural advantages. When nature goes so far to repair some of the results of her last Winter's eccentricities, as to transport quantities of ice from the north pole to our very front door, an appreciation of her kindly intentions should be shown by making use of her gifts.

The old pæan of praise for a highwayman was "What he robbed from the rich he gave to the poor," but the affection of Missourians for the recent Mr. JAMES is based upon his preference for Unionists over Rebels as material for killing and and robbing exploits. He rarely shot a Rebel if it was just as convenient to kill a Yankee.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FUTURE.

Mr. WAYNE MCVEAGH may be described as a political amateur. That is, he is quite willing to devote some part of his energies to political pursuits, provided that the rewards—in the way of personal aggrandiziments—are greater in proportion than can be secured by the same efforts in another direction. Mr. MCVEAGH has recently made a speech in which he declares that the Republican party is "played out." Of course the first thoulhit is that he has made the usual mistake of his class in assuming that because he has lost office the mission of the party is ended.

But there is no doubt that Mr. MCVEAGH's opinion is shared by no inconsiderable portion of the thinking part of that organization. They say, with much apparent truth, that the party was originally formed by inviting into the ranks all men who were alarmed at the insolent aggressiveness of Slavery, and anxious that that shameful and destructive spirit should be curbed. The train of events forced upon those who united for that purpose a gigantic war for the maintenance of the National life, and subsequent struggles for the preservation of the fruits of that war; the reconstruction of the rebellious country, the enfranchisement of the slave population, and the restoration to healthful soundness of our disturbed finances. These having all been successfully accomplished, they ask:

"What more remains to be done? All the work for which it was assembled having been accomplished, shall not the army be disbanded, and its members be allowed to seek new affiliations?"

But though all the issues that called forth the energies of the party be now happily settled, and the Ship of State be sailing calmly over tranquil seas to a prosperous haven, should we therefore give up its care to those who have so terricly mismanaged it in the past?

It is not merely that the party which has brought the country to its present happy condition, is entitled to continue to govern it.

It is that the men now composing the party, who have been trained to think and act in common, by the intense experience of the past 25 years, should continue that association from private motives. We all know the suddennes with which new emergencies arise in Government, and we have also had demonstrated the entire safety with which the Republicans can be depended upon to discover and unite upon the wise and only successful method of encountering the emergency. We have only to look back upon the Greenback craze for an illustration of this. It was thought that that would rend the party in twain, and there was every reason for fearing this. Affection for a currency which was the creation of, the party, partiality for a paper currency as opposed to one of strictly metal, and the urgent personal reasons which the Republicans,—which numbering among the majority of the business men of the country, felt most strongly the embarrassments of the great stringency—were powerful motives in inclining Republicans toward the Fiat doctrines. There was no previous anchorage to hold the party in mass to sound financial ideas.

But the moment that the money problem came under discussion and Republicans were instructed as to what were sound financial principles, there was no longer any doubt as to the attitude of the party. And it maintained that attitude though attacked as violently as in the old Slavery and war days.

There is no telling what moment an emergency may arise equal in gravity to that which have been met in the past. The present calm skies must not be allowed to lull us into unwary negligence. Experience—dearly bought—tells us that storms arise in the political world as suddenly and unexpectedly as on the sea. We must keep our discipline and organization in readiness for the storm, whenever it comes. The men who have acted together, are like the soldiers in the army who know that the comrades whom they have seen tried can be relied upon in any coming emergency. We can trust those who fought with us through the War, through Reconstruction, through Greenbackism, to stand shoulder to shoulder with us, when the conflicts of the near future come off, as come off they must.

SHIPHERD, THE LIAR.

THE signal refutation out of his own mouth, of the rascal SHIPHERD's slanders, is a grateful relief to a people who have been humiliated by finding the charges against their public men usually only too true. It is now evident that the mountain of suspicion which was raised by SHIPHERD's impudent lies when the Chilian-Peruvian matter first attracted public notice, has no other foundation than that given it by a vainglorious rascal's greed for public notoriety. The reputation of HURLBURT, BLAINE, GRANT and others come out absolutely unsmirched. It is even better, for the letters which SHIPHERD is forced to produce show that each one of them paid not the least attention to the glittering bait which he dangled before their eyes, and maintained an attitude that made it impossible for even his assurance to directly suggest venial considerations to them. The many admirers of gallant but wayward "STEVE" HURLBUT, will rejoice that his fame has been cleared. BLAINE, GRANT, and the others are able to take care of their own reputations, but the soldierly HURLBUT is gone, his end no doubt being hastened by the slanders of this malignant. It is a pity that the Penitentiary is not open to Mr. SHIPHERD.

PRES. ARTHUR is preparing for the painful political lesson that filling every office with "good workers" is not an infallible way of making his calling and election sure. The five million votes necessary to elect a President in 1884 are not to be bagged by stationing men with scoopnets at every Custom House and Postoffice in the country. Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird. A few attractive ideas and principles will count for more than all the "workers" that ever yelled in a convention.

P. T. BARNUM has got JUMBO safely over here, and now he has a new project. He and his partners are going to build a large museum in New York which will rival, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind in the world. He intends to have a duplicate of Madame TAUSSAUD's wax gallery in London which has always attracted such crowds of visitors.

As yet no Missourian has suggested a monument to JESSE JAMES, but that will be thought of directly.

MR. SLATER'S GIFT.

JOHN F. SLATER, of Norwich, Conn., proposes to give $1,000,000 for the purpose of educating the colored people of the South. He says that it has been his opinion ever since the war that some effort outside of the usual means for advancing popular education ought to be employed for this purpose, and during the last five or six years the plan has been maturing in his mind to do what he could individually in this direction. To this end an act of incorporation has been introduced into the New York State Legislature which, if passed, puts the fund into the hands of trustees among whom are ex-Pres. HAYES and Chief Justice WAITE. The character of the whole Board is a sufficient guaranty of the wise use of the money thus generously offered for the good of this people.

Mr. SLATER has done a wise thing. There is but little doubt but that the quickest solution of the troubles at the South lies in the advancement of general intelligence, and since so large a proportion of the population consists of freedmen whatever betters their condition mentally and morally betters the whole country. When it is realized how many millions of irresponsible persons, those who had never thought for themselves, whose father and forefathers before them had been kept in brutish ignorance and utterly subservient to the will of others, were suddenly given their freedom, and placed upon an equality as citizens with those who had so long been their masters, the only wonder is that there has not been more difficulty instead of less.

Said a leading citizen in a Southern City to a Northern visitor: "I believe in the principles of the Republican party, and would be glad to vote for them, were it not necessary for us to keep the negros down. You folks at the North have no idea how many difficulties we have to contend with. Puffed up with self-importance, and suspicious that the whites are trying to get ahead of them, they are sometimes absolutely insufferable, and we couldn't live if we didn't vote them down."

Allowing for the natural Southern antipathy to a free negro, there is unquestionably much truth in this. There is nothing more intolerant, full of suspicion, and tyrannical, where power is possessed, than ignorance. Take so large a class of people as the blacks, and they have, no doubt, abused their freedom. The remedy lies largely, as Mr. SLATER thinks, in education, and he could not do better with his $1,000,000 than to devote it to his cherished purpose. It will go a long way towards putting the South in a better shape, and thus advance its interests in every way, and in doing that the whole country will be benefited.

NATIONAL FORESTRY.

A great deal of interest is taken in the effort to organize a National Forestry Congress which shall consider the various questions relating to the preservation of our forests and the setting out of trees for future good. It is thought that such a movement would popularize the subject among the people and make its importance evident. So far little has been thought of the matter in a general way. Trees have been swept away in the most wanton manner with no regard to that time coming when they would be so much needed for so many purposes. To say nothing of the effect upon agriculture of a denudation of the forests from the land, the lumber industry now of so great value must languish and die unless some change is made. The establishments where articles are made entirely of wood number 63,928, employing 393,383 persons, and using annually materials valued at $309,921,413. Add to these those where wood enters partly into the manufactured products, and some idea may be formed of the immense importance of the forests to the industries of the country.

Minnesota in 1877 planted 10,000,000 trees, which are to-day growing thriftily and promise well for the future. It would be well if every other State in the Union would follow her example.

New York guards her Adirondack forests with religious care. Upon their preservation she feels depends great interests. The Winter snows that accumulates in their depths melt slowly and passing downward supply constantly and evenly the brooks and streams that irrigate that part of the State. Were they to be removed, these snows would melt suddenly, and in the words of one writer, "36,241,920,000 heavy cubic feet of water might rush at once down through the valleys to the sea. More than a quarter of a massive cubic mile of water, hurled furiously into the narrow valley of the Hudson, would sweep before it fields of ice to crush and sink the strongest vessels, and ruin the warehouses on our wharves."

GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Russia, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, has recently resigned his high position, after holding the office continuously for more than 25 years. To him Russia owes much. He is a wise statesman, full of strategy in his movements, and though not so persistent as BISMARCK, he is his match in diplomacy. Beside the German Chancellor, there is no other man in Europe who has been so intimately connected with all of the important events that have taken place there during the present century. His influence has been felt in everything, and he was, without doubt, one of the most brilliant national leaders known in history.

That his retirement is entirely the result of his own personal wishes, is certain. His health has been for a long time feeble, and being now considerably past 80 years old there is little hope of his ever being much better or stronger. His cares have borne heavily upon him of late, and rendered the present step necessary. The Czar accepted his resignation with regret, and wrote him a most kindly letter thanking him for past services. He still retains the dignity of Chancellor, and will, doubtless, aid by his advice when an emergency arises. After more than 60 years of public life, it is not strange that he seeks rest. BISMARCK and GLADSTONE of the greatest European statesmen still remain active, but the time is not far distant when they will be compelled to lay down the baton.

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JAMES FITZGERALD, the bunko-steerer, who captured CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, turns out to be a former brilliant society young man in Milwaukee.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Considerable interest has been manifested in this organization and a desire to understand its purposes. Until very lately it was an entirely secret order and its members were oath bound even to the extent of not allowing their membership to be known. To remove the hostility of the Catholic Church, the oath has been abolished, and now each individual is placed upon his word of honor. Its officers deny that it is in any way connected with the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania, but affirm that its purposes are in every way peaceful, its only object being the protection and benefit of the workingman.

Until the first of this year the organization was almost unknown in the West, but since that time it has grown rapidly, and in Chicago alone there is now said to be at least 20.000. The members claim that it is opposed to strikes, its object being to educate and organize labor, and every man who works for his living is eligible to membership. Lawyers and doctors are not permitted to enter, though the prohibition against the latter is soon to be removed. Lawyers are looked upon as non-producers, like speculators, and both are excluded.

A very excellent thing connected with the organization is the fight it wages against whisky drinking. It is considered that this is the great bane of the working man, and no one in any way interested in the manufacture or sale of the poison can be admitted into the order.

The Knights of Labor believe that co-operation and arbitration will furnish the best remedies for all troubles that afflict the laboring class of people, and that strikes should be avoided. Their constitution lays great stress upon these features. It declares emphatically against any further grants of public lands to corporations, and in favor of the enactment of laws to compel all chartered corporations to pay their employes weekly. The abolition of the contract system on all public works is demanded, and laws giving workmen a first lien for wages are called for. Among other suggestions are the abolition of letting convict labor out to contractors; prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age in all mines, workshops and factories; the reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day; the securing to both sexes of equal pay for equal work, and the establishment of a "purely National circulating medium."

It is claimed that the organization is entirely independent of politics.

Such briefly is declared to be the character and purposes of an order which is said to be growing rapidly all over the country. If these claims which it makes for itself are true, it may be the instrument for accomplishing great good in the conflicts which are constantly arising between labor and capital.

FRENCH RAILWAY INTERESTS.

M. DE FREYCINET, the French Prime Minister, and M. LEON SAY, the Minister of Finance, do not agree in one very important matter, and that is the conduct of the railroads. The former thinks it the best policy for the State to operate them on its own account, while the latter is most emphatically opposed to the course.

In 1878, when M. DE FREYCIENT was Minister of Public Works, the Government was authorized to purchase about 2,000 miles of railway which had been built by small companies who were unable to operate them. The sum of $100,000,000 was paid for them, and they were then to belong to the State. Following this purchase was an act allowing the construction of 181 new lines, aggregating 6,000 miles of track, and to meet these expenses $100,000,000 annually was to be raised for 10 years by issuing bonds bearing three per cent. interest and to run 75 years. It was left to the option of the Government to run the roads itself or lease them to the six great railway corporations then in existence. A part of the roads were operated by the State and the others leased, and these leases expire on June 30 of this year. Before that time the question has to be settled as to their future conduct.

The difficulty lies in the marked difference of opinion, which, as said before, exists between the head of the Ministry and the head of the Finance Department. The latter refused to accept his position if he should be obliged to sanction such an immense expenditure as $100,000,000 yearly for railroads, as he maintained that France could not afford it, nor could it properly afford to work the lines already purchased.

M. FREYCINET is thus placed in a most embarrassing condition. He must either consent to see the interests of the State, as he looks upon the matter, sacrificed, or he must go directly against one of his own Ministers, an exceedingly strong man, who takes with him a large support necessary to the Ministerial head. He must also call to his assistance the followers of GAMBETTA, whose successor he is, and who favor the ownership and control of the railroads by the State.

One reason that M. DE FREYCINET's views are popular in France is because of the discrimination made in favor of great shippers to the detriment of the mass of smaller ones by the six great railway corporations. Should the State order the matter this trouble would be done away with. Then, too, it is thought that the State would run lines into those districts where private companies will not on account of the meager travel and traffic.

What will be done remains to be seen, but action will have to be taken presently. Should GAMBETTA come to the front again, as he may do at any time, there would be no question as to the policy to be pursued. Meanwhile, M. DE FREYCINET is in trouble.

"NASBY IN EXILE."

In another column appears the advertisement of the Locke Publishing Co., announcing to canvassers the early completion of Mr. LOCKE's new book of travels in Europe, the outfits of which are now ready. Territory is now being rapidly assigned to the multitude of applicants, and it is important to all who wish to take a hand in the canvass to secure their territory at once, even if not quite ready to commence the work. This book will be the most profusely illustrated, and the handsomest in ever particular, of any subscription book ever issued for the money. Already the indications are that it will have the largest sale of any book of the kind ever published.

THE old and well known New York dry goods house, built up by A. T. STEWART, and at one time the largest establishment of the kind in the world, is soon to be one of the things of the past The firm which bought the property and name, is about to retire from the business.

AN AGNOSTIC "CHURCH."

THERE is a movement on foot in Chicago to organize a "church" of those who disbelieve in either natural or revealed religion. This is one of the things that pass the comprehension of the man of the world. If these men are done with religion—as they claim—what have they to do with churches? It does not wholly obviate the difficulty to call the congregation—as the leader of Agnosticism in New York does his—a "Society for Ethical Culture." But why, in the Agnostic view of society, is it any more necessary for men to meet together, and be adjured to refrain from lying, stealing, and to practice altruism, than it is that they should have stated meetings to be urged to take a bath twice a week, have their houses inspected for sewer gas, and to live within their incomes?

It has always been difficult to restrain the risibilities at the spectacle of advanced Unitarians gravely going through the forms of maintaining a church, when they had ostentatiously discarded every vital principle of a church organization. Some of these have gone so far as to make the service consist of selections from eminent ancient philosophers' writings on morality, and of old Greek hymns to abstract virtues.

But Unitarians have the excuse for keeping up churchly forms that they still retain a bowing acquaintance with GOD, and good manners, if nothing more, require a maintenance of the ceremonial etiquet of former intimacy.

Of course this reason has no force with the true Agnostic. Having rejected all the doctrines of religion he should, to be consistent,—to be honest, even—eject all its practices and semblances. That he does not shows that, in spite of all his protests of emancipation, he is still in what GOLDWIN SMITH calls the "penumbra of Christianity."

Whether his desire to belong to a "Church," to assemble once a week with others in a building of a non-secular character, and be lectured with them, by a man presumed to have in some way a clearer insight into moral problems,—whether this want be the result of education, the influence of association with others who deem it right and proper to belong to Church, or whether this goes still deeper, and wells up from that spiritual instinct in man, which philosophers tell us is after all, the strongest proof of revealed religion, is what must give the Agnostic pause, for its hints at something beyond his philosophy.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

THE star routers are in trouble. Their last hope in the way of delay has proved without foundation, and now they must prepare themselves to fight in earnest. An old Maryland statute enacted as long ago as 1722 was their last reliance, as by that they believed Judge WYLIE would quash the indictments against them but this most potent, grave and reverend seigneur has decided against them by declaring that enactment null and void so far as the District of Columbia was concerned and therefore the trial must proceed.

Perhaps, next to the satisfaction of knowing that there is to be no more trifling in this matter, and that the Government Counsel intend to proceed with energy and decision, is the declaration of the forfeiture of Mr. DORSEY's recognizances in the sum of $15,000, and the order issued for his arrest. This will show that individual, that there is to be no further trifling, and that he must proceed to show his innocence of what he is accused, or prepare to meet the penalty of his crime of robbing the Government. Money and shrewd manipulation will not avail longer in keeping the jobbers from before a jury where, it is plain, they have dreaded to come. It is unfortunate for Mr. DORSEY that he will be obliged to travel northward during this cold snap.

"BILLINGS."

A special from Montana says:

A syndicate of New York gentlemen have bought up the whole of the Clarke's Fork bottom lands, over 120,000 acres, at the head of navigation on the Yellowstone River. A large city, to be named Billings, has been laid out, and nearly all the lots sold at from $2 to $25 each. Men attended in crowds and jostled each other to get their names put down. Mr. Billings, of New York, is said to be at the head of this enterprise.

"Billings" seems hardly the sort of "a name to fill the speaking trump of fame" as one of our great cities, but still it is better than Rome, Vienna, Washington, or Springfield, which seem to naturally occur to every American when he is called upon to name a new Postoffice. Of course it would have been infinitely better to reproduce a musical Indian name appropriate to that region, but such an exercise of the intellect is quite too much to expect of a crowd of real estate speculators. "Billings" is more certainly within their range. Probably ever since Mr. BILLINGS has known the use of a lead pencil he has gone about writing "JAMES BILLINGS" on every white paling and marble slab that came in reach of his fingers. Now that he has dubbed a "city" with it he will be ready to die with the contented feeling of having been of some use to the world.

THE developments concerning the departed JESSE JAMES show that he was one of the nicest men that ever lived in Missouri. He had all the requirements for a leading citizen of that great State. He had served in the Rebel Army, persistently refused to be "reconstructed," always voted the Democratic ticket, when business permitted his attendance at the polls, was a consistent member of the Hard Shell Baptist Church, and hated Yankees almost as much as he did hard work and cold water. His character had blemishes—as what man's has not—but his playful freaks of shooting men in the back, and "gutting" banks, were the exuberances of an ardent impulsive nature that could ill-brook the stiff conventionalities of society regarding the lives and property of "Yankees."

AND still they go. A citizen of the United States, in average circumstances, who has not traveled in Europe, is coming to be a natural curiosity. Foreign papers say that this early in the season the hotels are crowded with tourists from this country. What will it be before the Summer is over?

CHOICE FICTION.

See our announcement of choice cheap books on fifth page of this issue. We shall change the list each week, but suggest early orders, as the stock cannot last long when we sell five books for the price of one, and deliver them postpaid at your very door. A few families in every community should join together and purchase each list of books as fast as announced, thereby securing a circulating library at a small expense.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Sec. Teller entered upon the duties of the Interior Department Monday.——W. E. Chandler was confirmed as Secretary of the Navy, and Hunt as Minister to Russia.——Pitkin succeeds Wharton as Marshal at New Orleans.——George M. Chilcott succeeds Teller as Senator from Colorado.——The grand jury at Yankton adopted resolutions severely censuring Gov. Ordway for haste in organizing Douglass County about a year ago. This is the County which recently issued a number of bogus bonds.——One thousand quarrymen at Lamont, Ill., struck for an advance of 50 cents a day.——The trial of the Malley boys and Blanche Douglass, for the murder of Jennie Cramer, began this week. The trial is expected to last five weeks.——J. M. Butler, a school teacher, was assassinated near Perryville, Ark., because it was understood he was about to marry a widow in that neighborhood. Butler was from Indiana.——The schooners Thomas Parsons and Clayton Belle collided near Port Huron, and the latter sunk. Capt. F. A. Colvin, N. and D. Brotherton and the female cook were drowned.——Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of Castle Garden, New York, says the arrivals indicate an immigration of nearly 1,000,000 this year. Through the efforts in Europe of the agents of new railroads, a vast tide is being turned toward the Southwest.——For some months Captain Howgate has lain in jail in Washington, being allowed by Marshal Henry to make an occasional visit to his family in charge of a bailiff. One day last week Howgate obtained permission to to go to his home to see his daughter. While the bailiff was waiting for him in one room the Captain slipped away, and has not been heard of since.——The Ohio Republican State Convention meets June 7.——The consumption of cotton in the North last season was 1,713,000 bales.——Joseph S. Doyle, of the St. James Hotel, Boston, has failed. Liabilities, $30,000; nominal assets, $42,000.——In Illinois and Michigan the prospect for wheat is fine. In the latter State the apple and peach crops promise well.——Orlando B. Potter, owner of the old New York World building, recently destroyed by fire, has been sued by the proprietors of the Turf, Field and Farm for $50,000 damages.——The report of the Treasurer of the National Land League shows receipts of $180,589; total amount sent to Ireland, both direct and from the Treasurer, $272,810.——The Virginia Senate has refused to pass the reapportionment bill, passed by the House. If the bill had passed the Readjusters would have had eight out of the 10 Congressional Districts of the State. Sen. Mahone says, however, that a redistricting bill will yet be passed giving the Readjusters a majority of the Congressional delegation.——Vogel Bros., of Hong Kong, have swindled certain Boston and New York merchants most scandalously by deceptive shipments of sugar, hemp and silk. The amount involved is said to be about $500,000.——The Attorney General of Pennsylvania has filed 213 suits against mutual insurance companies of that State. The intention is to wipe them out of existence.——Prominent Republicans held a conference at Columbus, O. Gov. Foster, who presided, indorsed the action of the General Assembly regarding the Pond Liquor Tax Law, but thought it should be amended. The Legislature adjourned Monday, without amending it.——In Newton County, Ark., a farmer named Wm. Eaves was awakened by the burning of a fodder stack, and, going out of doors, was filled with bullets and slugs from a double-barreled gun and killed.——According to "cut and dried" program Rosecrans has been chosen chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee and Flowers chairman of the Executive Sub-Committee for the Democratic campaign.——The French Government will have eight expeditions taking observations of the transit of Venus December 6.——King Charles I., of Wuertemberg, has been converted to the Roman Catholic faith, and been baptized by the Pope.——Mrs. Smith, the eldest daughter of Horace Greeley, died of diphtheria at Chappaqua, N. Y., after an illness of one week. She leaves three children, the youngest being one month old.——John F. Slater, a wealthy citizen of Norwich, Conn., proposes to give $1,000,000 toward the education of the negros of the Southern States. He secured the consent of R. B. Hayes, Gov. Colquitt, William E. Dodge and others to act as trustees of the fund, and has caused an act of incorporation to be introduced in the New York Legislature.——A big hailstone story from Dallas, Texas, says "they ranged from the size of walnuts to base-balls, and many still larger were picked up, measuring over 10 inches in circumference." As might be expected, great damage was done.——The Board of Soldiers' Home Managers have elected for officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. W. B. Franklin; First Vice President, Col. L. A. Harris; Second Vice President, J. A. Martin; Secretary, Gen. MacMahon.——The Ohio House of Representatives adopted a resolution of censure and reprimand of Representatives Bloch and Wright, charged with soliciting from lobbyists money for their votes and influence. They were also indicted by the grand jury of Franklin County.——The clergymen of the orthodox Mormon Church, who deny that polygamy is authorized or even justified by the Mormon creed, were in conference for a week at Independence, Mo., and passed resolutions thanking Congress for passing the Edmunds bill, and the President for approving it.——Thomas Allen, representing St. Louis in Congress, died Saturday in Washington. He built over 1,000 miles of railway in the Southwest, and took the first locomotive across the Mississippi. Some years ago he presented a library building to his native town, Pittsfield, Mass. His fortune is estimated at $6,000,000 to $15,000,000, which will be divided among the widow and seven children.——The strikers at Lawrence, Mass., not having returned to work Monday, one mill shut down for six months, throwing 2,500 persons out of employment.——The weight of opinion among members is that Congress will adjourn about the 10th or 15th of June.——There is now in store at Chicago less than half as much Spring wheat as there was one year ago; less than one-fifth as much oats, and 500,000 bushels less corn.——The National Republican Committee is called to meet at Washington the third day of January next, when the method of selecting delegates to the next National Convention will be finally settled.——The aurora borealis was very brilliant Sunday evening, and the atmosphere was so deeply charged with electricity that telegraph wires between Chicago and the Atlantic coast were operated without batteries.——Ex-Sec. Blaine and Hurlbut, editor of the New York *World*, will have a hearing before the House Committee investigating Peruvian matters, this week.——The Ohio Legislature, a few hours before adjournment, passed a re-districting bill, which, taking the vote cast at the last general election as a basis, will give the Republicans 16 and the Democrats five Districts.——The bill requiring saloons to close on Sunday passed the Ohio Legislature Saturday, and is now a law.——The Massachusetts House defeated the bill granting women the right to vote for Presidential electors.——Ex-Minister Christiancy has returned to Michigan, and will make his home in Lansing hereafter.——Ford brothers, the slayers of Jesse James, pleaded guilty of murder in the first degree, were sentenced to be hanged May 10, and were pardoned promptly by the Governor of Missouri.——The hearing of the motion in Sergt. Mason's case in the Supreme Court has been postponed and the case goes to the foot of the assignments. **This settles it for the present term.**

CORRESPONDENCE.

HERE AND THERE IN IRELAND.

"Mass in the Mountains"—Lord Montmorris's Place, Etc.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

XXXIII.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

I arrived in Clonbur on a Saturday evening of September 1880. Although the Village consists of only a dozen houses, there is a detachment of 12 to 15 constables stationed there all the time. There are 15,000 of these armed loafers in Ireland. Outside of the large Cities, in which there are garrisons of the regular troops, there are no policemen in Ireland. In England, and in America, and in every civilized country except Ireland, the constable is a civil officer, whose only weapon is a baton—sometimes, but rarely, supplemented with a revolver—which last weapon he is only authorized to use in case of resistance, and then only when his life is in deadly peril. The Irish Constable is an armed and disciplined soldier, who carries a rifle loaded with buckshot and furnished with a bayonet. The only difference between the Irish Constable and the British red-coat is that the Constable cannot be ordered on foreign service. He is a home-guard—an Irish renegade who, in consideration of a paltry salary, assists in keeping his fellow countrymen in subjection to a foreign foe. There should be no mercy shown these mercenary renegades. I hope that the Irish people will make them feel, from this year forth, that they despise and hate and loathe them. I would suggest that as soon as a young man joins the Constabulary the people boycott his mother—treating her as if she were an infamous character; but, as the efficacy of boycotting depends on the fewness of the victims selected for its operations, that neither the father, nor the mother nor the sisters of the recruit be thus socialy ostracised. There are no Irishmen so depraved that they will dishonor their mother; for kicking and otherwise maltreating mothers is the distinguishing peculiarity of the lower class Englishman and of no other savage on the face of the earth. By mercilessly boycotting the mothers of these miscreants, England would be forced

him sixpence; but, although he took it, he did not utter a word.

"Are you dumb?" I asked in despair.

Father Conway came up and laughed at my failures, that he had been quietly witnessing.

"What's the matter?" I asked him.

"There is only one person in this Village," he said, "who can talk English—they speak nothing but Irish!"

In all these Western Villages English is rarely spoken; although the young people, as a rule, can talk it, because they learn it in the national schools. The reason why the young folks of this Village could not talk English was because the national school had been closed some 20 years before by Sir Benjamin Guiness. A Catholic lady, I believe, built it for the people, but they would not consent to accept as a teacher a Protestant convert from Catholicism, who would have taught them his own creed and Sir Benjamin Guiness refused to allow a Catholic teacher to be appointed, although there is not a Protestant family in the parish.

This little Village, by the way, was called America. The huts were more wretched than the cabins in the Galtee Mountains, so graphically and truthfully described by Mr. Locke. This Village was called America, because so many of its former inhabitants had emigrated to the United States.

XXXVI.

AN IRISH SUPERSTITION.

The curate and I entered a boat with four stalwart rowers. The only other passenger was a peasant woman, who sat at the prow. As we were half way over the wind swept down from the mountains and the waters became quite boisterous. This little lake is enclosed by high mountains and these quick squalls make it dangerous at times. As the water rose the woman began to wail. After she had cried a minute or two, one of the men addressed her in Irish in quite a rough tone of voice. The woman instantly became quiet. Father Conway laughed. I asked him what the man had said to her?

"Hold your tongue, you fool, you don't you know we can't be drowned as long as there is a priest in the boat?"

Father Conway said this was an old Irish superstition and although the priest did not encourage it they found that it was impossible to eradicate it.

Away up in Donegal as I was coming from Tory Island with Father James MacFadden, I asked him if a similar superstition prevailed up there?

"Indeed it does," he said, "and it has sometimes come very near costing me my life; for these poor Islanders have often ventured over to the mainland in stormy nights, when they would not have ventured out themselves, in order to take me over on a sick call—because they felt sure that if they only got to the mainland they need have no fear of going back, as a priest would be along with them! On such a call, I was bound to go, even if it had cost me my life."

XXXVII.

A HILL DISTRICT IN IRELAND.

When we landed we were on Lord Leitrim's property. He owned the entire district around us. It is a bleak, hilly and barren region. It is of that sort of land so common in the west of Ireland of which the people say that in its natural state "a hundred acres of it would not feed a snipe." No American farmer would pay a dollar an acre for the fee simple of it. Yet, although the landlords have never spent a penny in reclaiming it, and although its valuation (the Government or "Griffith's" valuation) is only from five to 12 cents an acre, these landlords often obtain as much as from $5 to $25 an acre for it as a yearly rent. To reclaim these sterile hills the people have first to carry away more stones than you could find on any New Hampshire mountain, and then to carry up these steep slopes seaweed as a manure and often earth and soil in creels or big baskets strapped on their backs. Women and young girls, as well as men and boys, do this heavy work. These slopes are made to yield the most meager crops only by the most incredible toil extending through generations. For even after they are reclaimed, if the labor is discontinued for a single season, the heath and coarse grass (the only natural crops) spring up and a great and toilsome part of the work of reclamation has to be done over again.

After walking along the stony shores of the little lough about half a mile, we came to a cabin of the better class. The man of the house had not been at home for nearly two years. He had gone to England "to make the rent," and the wages of labor had been reduced. The last three seasons had been bad seasons in England and Scotland. This tenant's only chance to keep the roof over the head of his family and to save his farm was to stay until he could save money enough to pay the arrears that had accumulated during the recent bad seasons. He is dead since.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Easter Sunday—A Novel Christening—Easter Window Display—Wraps Mantles—Millinery—For the Little Girls—Dinner Dresses, Etc.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, April 18.

Easter Day, to many the gladdest day of all the year, was a much better day than most had dared hope for. In the early morning a mist hung over the city, but before the morning bells rang it had disappeared, and the day was bright and fair, as befits the occasion set apart for the celebration by the Christian world in commemoration of the resurrection of Carist. The observance of the day was more general in the churches of all creeds than it has been in years before. Greater preparation was made even among the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics than usual: for weeks previous the choirs and choruses had been rehearsing daily in order to give a perfect rendition of the masses and anthems. The churches were all filled, and in many cases the doors were closed to hundreds of people after all had been admitted that could be accommodated. The floral decorations were very elaborate, and most exquisite taste was displayed in arranging wreaths, crosses and other Easter designs. At Trinity the floral display was very beautiful. A pyramid of flowers nearly six feet high, was placed against a background of palm trees, a magnificent wreath of Easter lilies and evergreens rested against the front of the reading desk, and lilies and other flowers were seen in every available place in the church.

A NOVEL CHRISTENING.

A novel christening ceremony took place this afternoon on the receiving ship "Wabash," at the Navy Yard. The little one was the daughter of the Commander of the "Wabash." The capstan of the vessel was used as a stand for the baptismal font and was beautifully decorated with flowers; on a fantastically arranged shield composed of many revolvers were the initials "H. J. M." (Helen Josephine Miller.) The water in the font was brought from the River Jordan, Holy Land. After the christening the child's feet were put in earth brought from Maryland, the birthplace of the mother. The child was born on the ship and has never been off it.

EASTER WINDOW DISPLAY.

One of our popular clothiers marked the anniversary of Easter in one of its immense show windows by a very natural and beautiful representation of Spring time. A little brooklet in which numerous fishes are sporting winds under green and mossy banks upon which are grouped several children in different attitudes. One little boy has hooked a worm on a hook for his sister, no doubt is standing by him seemingly as happy as the little fellow himself. These children are dressed in the different styles of suits that are to be found in the establishment and will suggest to many undecided minds suitable suits for their little ones, as most every one wishes to know just how a suit looks before purchasing.

MANTLES AND WRAPS.

The mantles and wraps this season are varied in style and are more elegant than they have been for many years. Plain woolen mantles for Spring wear, are shown in the soft light cloths but their beauty depends entirely upon the designs used in cutting; many of these are trimmed profusely with chenille fringe and embroidery or with sealskin fringe showing two or three shades, others have deep facings of watered silk. The dolman shape is the most popular. Among the more dressy are the long mantles of satin trimmed with ruffles of Spanish lace, in some cases the satin is almost concealed by the lace. Charming mantles are made of black silk combined with moire or velvet and trimmed with lace or rich passementerie, or of velvet brocade or grenadine, trimmed with chenille, Spanish lace and lined with satin.

Among the designs displayed at an opening of French fashions in dresses was the Worth mantle. It can be made of silk or camel's hair trimmed with lace or fringe; it has a large bow at the back. The Geraldine visite has a short back and deep pointed ends in front. The Elmwood polonaise has a draped back with long bows and is rounded in front. Indian, Paisley and cashmere shawls are cut into polonaises. Portia and Mother Hubbard wraps for Spring wear, to be worn over a velvet skirt either black, brown, garnet or some dark color which harmonizes well with those in the shawls. For gayer wraps the Persian clothes of mixed silk and wool are in favor. These are cut in medium length wraps with square sleeves, and are trimmed with fringes of bright and various colors.

EASTER BONNETS.

Among the pattern bonnets shown last week were many which were made remarkable by the artistic fashion in which the brims were indented. A porcupine straw had the pointed brim fastened back against the front of the crown by a buckle and faced with green velvet; another was bent into the Mary Stuart point; it did not however in the least resemble the Mary Stuart cap, for it was four times as large. A hat of pea-green crepe and "Lincoln" green velvet had a beaded crown of pea-green and green pendants, around the brim a trimming of the velvet and crepe interwoven, fastened by a dagger of green and gold at front and back, and a long shaded plume of yellow. The hat was faced with the velvet and finished on the edge with green beads.

A round-crowned flat hat was made of appliqué Oriental lace, pink plumes and streamers of pink satin ribbons; the brim was faced with pink shirred crepe, and a lovely little white crepe bonnet has irridescent pearl bead embroidery on the crown and brim. It was finished with a fall of Oriental lace and had three white tips. A dainty bonnet was of Spanish lace and flowers; it had a crown of pink harebells with brown leaves, a wreath of rose foliage placed above the brim and crushed roses arranged in a wreath across the back. By its side was a bonnet composed entirely of yellow pansies and a yellow plume. In bonnets for second mourning, black Spanish lace is much used; it is lusterless, and for that reason is very appropriate. Jet nails or small pins with jet heads the size of a pea and jet drops are a City twice or thrice as large as the law allowed.

BONNER AND HORSES.

Having already on his hands 50 fast horses, Bob Bonner goes down to Kentucky and buys a three-year-old filly, naming her "Halcyon." His purpose is to beat the wonderful time of "Maud S." He must have half a million of money in horse flesh already; but it is his hobby, and it is nobody's business. It is much to his credit that no horse of his ever appeared on a race course or anywhere in a match for money. The veterans of his stable are "Rarus" and "Dexter."

THE OTHER B.

Barnum has concluded to end the stories of his show-life in the City where he began them. He and his partners propose to build an immense museum, or show-shop, where they will have a menagerie, circus, panoramas, department of natural history; and he means to bring over the famous collection of wax-figures in London, known as Madame Tussaud's. Of course there will be a theater and "the moral drama."

THE ACTORS' FUND.

Our people responded handsomely to the appeal for raising a fund for actors. The amount in hand, reported at a meeting of managers yesterday, is $24,582.30, and James Gordon Bennett's munificent subscription of $10,000 is yet to come. The latest proposition is to consolidate with this the old American Dramatic Fund, amounting to $50,000. The old concern was once famous for its annual benefits. Every body from Forrest and Charlotte Cushman downward volunteered, and casts of plays were made that would make the ghost in Hamlet stare.

ANOTHER FUND SUGGESTED.

The chief point in this appeal to the public for this fund was that the actor was always ready to give his services in any good cause, for "he had a hand open as day for melting charity. All true; but there is another fellow who is doing daily what the actor does occasionally, who gives his time and strength to every unfortunate creature and to every worthy object. I mean the editor and journalist. On this very occasion the journals not only advertised free but gave notices that would have cost a private enterprise a heap of money. The journalist wears out, generally, at an early age; and he is, in the main, unprovident, spending as fast as he earn. When old or disabled his lot is hard. I know of some who died in almshouses, some who suicided themselves, many who dragged out years of raggedness and penury. Now, surely the public take some interest in the men who make their newspapers—of a few they make popular idols. Why should not these men, "too proud to beg, too honest to steal," have a Journalists' Fund? I wait for answers—prepaid.

SNAPS.

There is a "corner" in peanuts, and the gods of the gallery are mournful.

Guiteau is played out; Scoville lectured about him in Jersey City, and had an audience of 30 men and women and four reporters.

Fashion flourishes gloriously, and the Fifth avenue on an afternoon is simply gorgeous with new toggery.

Lastly, there were yesterday at the Morgue 49 unclaimed corpses. ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

South Carolina Politics—The Second District—Dr. Crooks on the Irish Land League—The Virginia Readjusters Gone Over to the Administration—The Irish Convention—Mr. Thurman—Star Route Cases—Chandler Confirmed.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1882.

The Democratic State Committee of South Carolina, which took fire at the publication of the Attorney General's letter and issued a proclamation of rebellion against it, dwelt with emphasis on the peace and harmony that prevail and the good order that is maintained under their conservative Government; and they are deeply impressed with the unwisdom of disturbing a condition so fraternal by any attempt to bring to punishment the criminals who were the means of accomplishing this great reform in the conduct of their Government. But Kossuth, in speaking of the tyranny of Austria, maintained that arrests and prisons were not peace; and so it may be said that frauds and murders are not peace. The wrong crops out and irritation and resentment follows. Just now South Carolina is disturbed by the report of the House Committee on Elections. The Committee has had under consideration the peaceful methods of the Democrats of the Second Congressional election District, brought up by the contest of Mackey against O'Conner. The last named gentleman has since died, but that does not change the facts of the election. The report is very interesting reading as it shows how the Democratic party keeps itself in power, and how an election can always be made to produce a certain result. The process is about as follows:

1. The Governor, who obtained his place through violence and fraud, in case of an election, appoints three Commissioners for each County, who have charge of all election matters and appoint all the supervising officers.

2. These Commissioners, acting in harmony with the State Democratic Committee, not only appoint all Democrats, but such Democrats as will receive their orders from the Democratic Committee.

3. All the election officers being Democrats and having no Republican to interfere with the party plans *can* make and *do* make the returns to suit the demands of the party managers, without any regard to the votes actually cast.

In this case O'Conner was declared elected by over 5,000 majority, but the real majority was over 5,000 the other way. What was particularly interesting in the case was that, after all the false counting, the thousands of tissue ballots voted inside other ballots, the stealing of boxes and substituting Democratic votes for Republican votes, the managers were disgusted to find that they had come short of the expected majority, and that Mackey actually had a majority of 879 votes. This was unexpected and rather bad, but it did not for a moment divert them from their purpose. Finding that they were beaten, they threw out 11 Republican districts, returned the vote to the Governor, and he certified to the election of the Democratic candidate. In one case, that of Hunt Gap, O'Conner was accredited with 1,050 votes and Mackey with 19. But the real vote was O'Conner 46 and Mackey 1,037. The election officers canvassed the vote and declared it as it was, but on its way to the County Board the box was opened and the vote changed so as to give O'Conner over a thousand, when he actually only had 46. But the vote was counted for him, all the same.

What a beautiful system! No wonder the Democratic State Committee delight in it! Certainly nothing can surpass it unless it may be the methods of the late Jesse James of unique memory. He too was always in favor of peace. When he stopped a man on the road he never desired to have a fight. All the man had to do was to hand over his money and then there was peace. But the South Carolina system is not only eminently peaceful, it also shows a certain sort of South Carolina fairness. At least its fairness equals the fairness of the hunter who went out on a gunning expedition with an Indian. When they returned they found that they had killed two crows and two turkeys, and the white man with the same liberality as the South Carolina Democrats, gave the Indian his choice. He said: "You take the crows and I will take the turkeys, or else I will take the turkeys and you may take the crows." It is very liberal but it says *turkeys* to only one side. But it takes a member of the South Carolina chivalry to come up to Washington, claim his seat and draw his pay under such a warrant as that. Of course the man that will do it will steal a sheep.

On Sunday morning the pulpit of the Foundry Methodist Church (Pres. Hayes's church) was occupied by Rev. Dr. Crooks, who has come to America for funds to enable the Irish Methodists to occupy some of the churches abandoned by the English clergy after the passage of the bill for disestablishing the Irish Church. These churches are now vacant and useless and the Methodists propose to serve them and make them a moral power. In the course of his sermon Dr. Crooks referred to the Irish Land League as an institution altogether adverse to the Protestant churches. He said there was no Methodist in Ireland that is in sympathy with it and that one of its objects was to destroy Protestantism. As to the land laws, he said they were not the real grievance. The land laws, under the recent changes, were in part better than those of England or Scotland. But there was a faction in Ireland which did not want to be satisfied and which kept up their agitation with the money derived from America.

The Richmond *Whig* is the organ of the Readjusters and has caused a sensation here by coming out distinctly and decidedly for the Administration. In its article on the Virginia apportionment bill it says that Pres. Arthur and his Cabinet have cooperated to encourage the liberal movement by substantial favors and that Virginia has at last found at Washington an Administration which knows no North, no South, no East and no West—only the whole country—the entire Union. It says further.

"We now have at Washington two Senators and two Representatives who stand firmly and cordially by Pres. Arthur, and under this bill, if it passes, we will send there six more supporters of the Federal Administration. With Mahone and Riddleberger in the Senate and eight good and true men in the House, Virginia will have assumed her place in the politics of the country and have a potential voice in directing public affairs."

This may do for Virginia, but it may be doubted whether the effect will be to promote liberalism in the other States. What may be feared, is that every step looking to division will be immediately read, through this action of Virginia, as a movement in favor of the Administration, and so meet prompt resistance and get checked before it has developed any considerable strength. Republicanism is the bug-bear of the whole South.

The Land League Convention is in session here, and is largely attended. Its Secretary says that the object of the meeting is to give moral and financial support to the agitation in Ireland. Our Minister to England, Mr. Lowell, comes in for a large share of attention.

Ohio Democrats in Washington do not expect the apportionment bill which has just passed the Ohio Senate to become a law. In that case the additional member will be elected by general tickets, and they propose to nominate ex-Sen. Thurman. They talk as if he would be antagonized on the Republican side by Gov. Foster. By the way, there is a newspaper story about Thurman which I have not seen in the BLADE. A friend, remembering that he was on the Silver Commission, and had traveled some on the continent, wanted to know how he enjoyed his sight-seeing trips. He said he enjoyed them very much, but there were some things that he did not see which he greatly desired to see. Of course his friend wanted to know what they were. Well, he said, he wanted to see the Queen and Prince Bismarck. Then he was asked why he felt such special interest in seeing just these two noted persons. He hesitated a little and then replied that he desired to see two persons in Europe that did not want to get six pence out of him.

It looks as if the House would reject the Senate amendment restoring the Franking privilege.

The Star Route cases are at last set down for trial in May. There are so many lawyers on the part of the defense that every mode of obstruction has been exhausted, but without making a very strong impression. Still the majority of our lawyers believe that the accused parties cannot be convicted.

We have had warm, pleasant weather since April came in, until Tuesday, when a freeze struck us with the blossoms on the peach and cherry trees. Ice formed three-eighths of an inch thick, and of course did much damage to the fruit.

Mr. Chandler's confirmation on Wednesday drew from Mr. Bayard a bitter speech, showing that Democrats have good memories. The offense of the new Secretary of the Navy was that he was among the visiting statesmen appointed by Gen. Grant to go South and see that Mr. Tilden did not steal or buy the Presidency in 1876. The plan to buy or steal was prevented, and Mr. Chandler's agency has not been forgotten; but he was confirmed nevertheless—38 to 16—four Democrats voting with the majority.

The convention of the Irish Land League has developed a very bitter partisan spirit, and it is difficult to see what business Mr. Orth has there. It does not attract large attention from official sources. Mr. Cox, of New York, and Robinson, of Brooklyn, are their principal cards, and of course they had a characteristic letter from Wendell Phillips. Resolutions denouncing our Minister in England and demanding his recall were among the first things done. A Committee was appointed to see that the resolutions were carried to the President.

BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The House of A. T. Stewart & Co. Gone Up—Honest John Kelley—Bonner and His Horses—Barnum and His Museum—The Actors' Fund—A Journalists' Fund Suggested—Snaps.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1882.

The important local news of the morning is the announcement that the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co. goes out of business. All its property is advertised for sale, and that is taken to be a confession of failure. Indeed, since Stewart's death (and even before that event) it has been a losing business. Judge Hilton, who was not fitted for such work, became the head of the house. He made many unfortunate changes in Stewart's methods, all to disadvantage. But his great mistake was in the famous order expelling Jews from his hotel in Saratoga. After that no Hebrew would go near his store, and not a few other foreigners took the same course. Stewart began on Broadway opposite the park about 1825, in what would now be a room large enough for a millinery or a vender of cigars. He was industrious; bought cheap and sold cheap, saved his money, and prospered. It was the custom then to bargain and dicker, and a woman would see two hours in beating down a few cents on a purchase of $5. This Stewart repudiated; he fixed a price, and would not budge from it, no matter how large a sale he could make. But his great start came when buyers found out that everything he sold was exactly what it was represented to be; that he would not allow a damaged article to go out, nor sell a mixture of wool and cotton for all wool; that he could be depended upon as a strictly honest dealer. I once bought a piece of sheeting at his store; the clerk unrolled it, to measure as I supposed, but instead of measuring, he looked it over slowly. When nearly through he found a hole the size of a pea, and was throwing the cloth aside, when I remarked that it made no difference—I would take it. He replied that any clerk who allowed an article in the least damaged to go out of the store would be discharged if Stewart found it out. Stewart was close-fisted, gave little to charity, was severe on employes, but he was honest,

"HONEST" JOHN KELLEY.

There is a sensation to-day over an exposure of John Kelley, the Tammany Boss, who appears to have confessed judgment to the charges made against him by Mayor Havemeyer six or seven years ago. Kelly had been Sheriff from 1859 to 1862, and the Mayor charged that during his term he had unlawfully got from the city treasury about $100,000 by way of fees never earned. Kelly sued Havemeyer and ex-Judge Waterbury for libel, damages $50,000. The Mayor rejected his charges, and Kelly brought another suit. Before any action was had Havemeyer died and the suits against him died with him. The one against Waterbury went on, and the defendant made an elaborate answer. Going before one of his chosen Judges Kelly had all the vital parts of the answer stricken out. Waterbury demurred, and in the course of a few years the business came to the Court of Appeals where the portions stricken out were ordered to be restored. Time went on and the defendant endeavored to get the case into Court but could not. But a few days ago it was given out that the case had been settled, leaving the public to understand that the charges had been withdrawn. This morning Waterbury shows up the whole course of the matter, from which it seems that Kelley paid the costs and withdrew the suit. The *Sun* fortunately, or, rather, unfortunately, asks: "What is this but an admission on the part of Mr. Kelley, that the charges are true?" And of such are, not exactly the kingdom of heaven, but the Tammany Democracy. Kelley has passed as "Honest John" for a quarter of a century, while his methods were the same as those of the famous Tweed Ring—mulcting bills against the town to fasten the lace so as to make it as some all kinds of becoming folds and curves; the crowns of silk are formed of fine pleats or deep folds. Dull jet flowers and berries are used in large quantities.

FOR THE LITTLE GIRLS.

Among the many beautiful things that are on exhibition for the children are found many novelties. One suit is of cadet blue camel's hair and light brown or tan. The front is of the tan, with hand embroidered scarlet stars. The blouse front is shirred; around the skirt is a double row of plaiting; the sash is of the two colors combined, with a large knot of bright scarlet silk at the back, and plaited sash ends of the dress goods. The collar and cuffs are piped with bright scarlet; it has scarlet bows. The buttons are in imitation of checkerberries.

Another is of cadet blue cashmere, with a front an ecru shade bordering on a green, embroidered with crimson stars. One of the deep collars now so fashionable for children goes with this suit; it has a deep border worked in bright red, blue, green and yellow.

The yokes and sleeves of ginghams and cashmeres are often made of white.

A blue gingham dress which attracted much attention had a sash of Turkish red edged on both sides with Hamburg embroidery.

Among the hats shown are sailor hats with rolling brims, Bo-peep, the Mother Hubbard pokes, Turkish turbans, and the little plain Quaker sun bonnet also comes in for a share of attention. One hat had a crown of Milan braid, of a dark shade with a brim of Fayal straw of lighter shade; the brim was caught up at the back by a large bow and long loops and ends of cardinal ribbon. A brown porcupine straw had a brown silk scarf, embroidered with sunflowers twisted around the crown, fastened by gold pins.

The Turkish turbans are in black and red and with gilt daggers at the side.

DINNER DRESSES.

A beautiful dinner dress recently worn at a large party was of amethyst velvet and satin. The bodice and train was of the velvet. The skirt was of the satin. The sleeves were made of network formed of amethyst beads. The dress was trimmed with duchess lace-headed with passementerie of amethyst beads. A magnificent dress now on exhibition at a London house, is thus described: It is made of a soft yet rich shade of peacock blue satin, the front of which is pleated from the waist in a shape suggestive of the form of a peacock's tail when spread, only that it is said that in this instance the narrowest part is uppermost. The pleats spread out towards the sides of the dress where the fullness they afford is drawn upward in a peculiar graceful fashion over the hips and almost meeting at the back, falls in folds over a long train made of peacock blue brocade, with large gold colored flowers. The train is edged with tiny pleatings of old gold satin and peacock blue satin placed edge to edge. The bodice is of the peacock blue and gold brocade, and is pointed back and front and much cut away on the hips. The front of the skirt is trimmed for about a foot in depth with the most elaborate fringe of peacock blue and gold beads, very deep and with wide headings made of beadwork also.

At the wedding of Lady Georgina Hamilton with the Earl of Winterton the six bridesmaids wore dresses of ruby nun's veiling, combined with plush of the same color. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of violet velvet. RHODY.

An Outrage.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

FORT CUSTER, M. T., April 3, 1882.

I am a constant reader of your paper, and I have long felt like speaking through the columns of your worthy paper of such abuses as have been committed mostly upon this great American Nation. I think, and also express the thoughts of most of my comrades, that should Fitz John Porter be reinstated, it would surely be the greatest injustice ever dealt out, and we, as a nation, should never submit to it. No more would it be fair to place Grant upon the Retired List with pay and rank of General. It would be a gross absurdity, for what he has accomplished he was more than amply paid for, and many noble fellow has done fully as well without receiving or expecting any compensation. The sums required for Fitz John Porter and Grant, should the bills become laws, could be expended to some Christian purpose, to have them distributed among the crippled and health-broken ex soldiers and sailors, or their widows, and it would reflect far more credit upon our country. Neither Fitz John Porter nor Grant have so far complained of ill-health, and bid fair to live many years yet on the many and costly presents they receive daily. Can nobody recommend a new rank or other recompense for Generals Warren or Sheridan, who have so far been left in the dark, although in time of war and threat need they were at their post of duty working hard and with a will, thereby procuring laurels for others? Another great man, who in order to gain the views desired, became the advocate of the soldier, but as soon as he reached the long looked for pinnacle, he fully demonstrated his false and perfidious character, by opposing the Pension Bill, and John A. Logan to-day does not enjoy the esteem of many men who have fought and become maimed in the late war. ROBERT H. FERRELL.

Ex-Union Sailor of the "U. S. Signal No. 8."

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Opinion of the Attorney General, on Which the President Based His Action—The Reinstatement Proceedings at an End.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Attorney General, after citing numerous legal opinions and decisions, says:

When the President performs the duty of approving the sentence of a court martial dismissing an officer, his act has all the solemnity and significance of the judgment of a court of law, as it has to be performed under the same consequences. Now one of the consequences is that when a judgment has been entered in a case properly within judicial cognizance, from which no appeal has been provided or taken, and it has been followed by execution, is final and conclusive upon the party against whom it is entered, and this effect attaches (in my opinion) to the action of the President in approving the action of a court martial dismissing an officer after that approval has been consummated by actual dismissal. Here it is proper to add that the very inquiry now under examination has been resolved in the negative by the deliberate decision of a former administration, as appears by the message of the President of June 5, 1879, transmitting to Congress the report and proceedings of the Board of Army Officers upon the case of Gen. Porter. The conclusion then reached was that the President was "without power in the absence of legislation to act upon the recommendations of the report further than by submitting the case to Congress."

This conclusion is a denial of the existence of any power in the President to review and to "annul and set aside the findings and sentence of a Court Martial" in that case, as recommended by the Board; and it is entitled to great weight as being the views not only of the President himself, but presumably that of his Cabinet, among whose members are men eminent in the profession of law. These opinions of my predecessors and the Supreme Court all go to establish this proposition: that where the sentence of a legally constituted Court Martial in a case within its jurisdiction has been approved by a reviewing authority and carried into execution, it cannot afterwards, under the present state of law, be revised and set aside.

The proceedings are then at an end, and the action thus had upon the sentence is in contemplation of the law final. I am unable to arrive at a different conclusion, and I accordingly hold that in the case under consideration the President has no power to review the proceedings of a court martial and annul its sentence. It follows from this view that the President can afford the applicant no relief through a revision of the sentence in his case. That sentence involved immediate dismissal from the army and disability to hold office thereafter. The dismissal is an accomplished fact, and so far the sentence is completely executed. The disability is a continuing punishment, and in regard to that the sentence is being executed. The latter may be remitted by an exercise of the pardoning power, but the former cannot in any way be affected thereby. Thus a pardon would not restore the applicant to the office in the military service from which he was dismissed. This could only be done by appointment under special authority from Congress, since, by the general law of the military service, appointments to the rank of general officers are to be made by selections from the army, and all vacancies in established regiments and corps to the rank of Colonel are to be filled by promotion according to seniority except in case of disability or other incompetency.

In this connection I remark that the act of 1868, referred to by Gen. Porter in his letter of request, was, as its title imports, only meant to be declaratory of law, namely, that an officer cashiered or dismissed by sentence of court martial cannot by otherwise restored to the military service than through a new appointment with the consent of the Senate. The law is the same as to officers of the army who cease to be such as in any other way. The power to appoint is not conferred by that statute. This power remains subject to the general law, and in the absence of special authority from Congress, it can only be exercised with respect to a person who has ceased to be an officer in the manner above stated, where it might readily well be exercised if such a person had never been an officer in the military. Upon the general question considered the conclusion arrived at is that it is not within the competency of the President to afford the applicant the relief he has asked for; that is to say that it is not competent for the President to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of a court martial and nominate him for the Senate for restoration to his former rank in the army. I am, sir, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney General.

The opinion of the Attorney General is accompanied by the following letter from the Secretary of war:

SIR—The President has had under consideration your letter of the 23d of December, 1881, in which you allege an injustice of the sentence of the Court Martial under which, in 1863, you were, as an officer of the army, "dismissed from the service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust and profit under the Government of the United States," and refer to the report of the Advisory Board, made in 1879, and ask the President, if convinced of the justice of the recommendation of the Advisory Board, to annul and set aside the finding of the sentence of "the Court Martial," and to nominate you "to the Senate for restoration to your rank in the army."

It being desirable that, before considering the propriety of the action requested by you, the question of the power of the President in the premises should be determined, your letter was by the President referred to the Attorney General for an investigation of the subject. By the direction of the President, I have to enclose to you a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, and to inform you that the President concurs in the views therein expressed, and, consequently, that compliance with the application contained in your letter is not within his authority. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.
Gen. F. J. Porter, New York.

A. T STEWART & CO.

Determination of the Firm to Sell Out and Close Up Business—Statement of Judge Hilton.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Judge Henry Hilton said that the reason he closed up the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., was that he was tired. He and Mr. Libby had been together for 20 years, and had never had a word of disagreement. They had agreed to sell out while they could without loss.

"Will you close and sell your mills also?" was asked.

"Yes, they are included in the business. Now see what a gigantic concern this was. We had at one time 13 or 14 mills in operation. Some are closed and some we have sold. We have large ones yet in operation. There is a big carpet-mill running in Glenham, a woolen mill in Glenham, a thread-mill in Catskill, and a mill making underwear in Nottingham, England. We employ altogether about 6,000 persons, over 3,000 being here in New York."

"Has the firm been losing money since you took charge of the business?"

"I am not going to say what money we have made; but I will say that we have each year made profits that were satisfactory to us. Since Mr. Stewart's death I have done no single thing in the conduct of this business that I afterward had cause to regret."

"As to the discrimination against the Jews—"

"That did not hurt our business at all," Mr. Hilton replied. "We had a great many accounts with Jews which might have proved losses but for our closing them when we did. I did not say half what I was credited with saying against them. I did not utter the words that were actually put in my mouth, and that caused a general tribal war against me. But it did not hurt this business, which was larger the following year than it had been before. Of course I did not have objection to all Jews, but only to a certain class. All the Jews did not withdraw their business. We do business with them yet, and at the same time buy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods every year. The business has been conducted just as it was under Mr. Stewart, and while I don't intend to say how much money it has got, I will say that it has got all the money that it needs. Again, it was said that the Chicago branch was started without the approval of my colleague. That is all nonsense."

"Will you sell out gradually or all at once, by auction, or in what way?"

"I will not say. I am accused of boasting, but as a matter of fact I have never boasted, or even told what I was going to do. Go and stand behind the counter and hand out the goods there, and you'll see what it is to sell out. If we have any especial bargains we will advertise them, and pay for the advertisement."

One of the clerks was asked whether the employes knew beforehand of Mr. Hilton's intention to stop business.

"It was a surprise to us," he said, "although we knew it must come. Trade has been falling away steadily, and we expected something would happen, though not so quickly."

"Have the clerks received any notice yet?"

"No; nothing has been said to us. We shall have to look out for other places. The employes will probably be discharged a few at a time, as it will take some months to close up the business."

CHICAGO, April 17.—J. H. Walker, who was manager of the Stewart branch here up to within six months ago, said to day that the first year the house had paid expenses, and after that had a large and profitable trade. Business had fallen off considerably within the last few months, but the cause of the suspension must not be looked for here. The Chicago branch paid well.

LIEUT. DE LONG.

Engineer Melville Hopes to Find the "Jeannette" Crew.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Sec. Hunt received a dispatch from Hoffman, Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, under date of March 31, enclosing a letter from Chief Engineer Melville, dated January 31, and written at a point on the way to the mouth of the Lena, 333 miles beyond Yakutsk. Hoffman says: "The Governor of this port appears to have shown much good will in sending yours of July 15, to Melville, as the Estafette has been ordered and paid for to Yakutsk only. The speed with which it went through is quite remarkable. Lieut. Danenhower telegraphs me under date of January 28, from Krasmojorok, about 4,600 versts from St. Petersburg, that he may be expected here about April 20."

Chief Engineer Melville in the letter referred to, says he has every reason to hope to find DeLong and his people.

Keifer and the Stenographers.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Andrew Devine, one of the official stenographers for Committees of the House of Representatives, received a letter from Speaker Keifer informing him that for "good and sufficient cause" he had been dismissed and his services would no longer be required

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Pure Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.
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IRON TONIC.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Lynch Refuses a Job.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Star prints the following: A prominent ex-Confederate officer now residing in Washington started out the other evening to find a man servant. He met a pretty good looking colored man and asked if he could recommend a good servant. The colored man regretted that he could not. "What are you engaged at?" asked the ex-Confederate. "Why can't I employ you?" "I am not doing anything just now," was the reply, "but I expect to have a seat in Congress in a few days. My name is Lynch, and I am contesting the seat of Gen. Chalmers."

"Go West."

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A little more than a year ago a postoffice was established in LaPlata County, Colorado, with the name of Durango, and Wm. Keighly was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Keighly's name has just been sent to the Senate for the same position by the President, the office, in the brief period named, having been placed within the class of Presidential offices. The mining interests within the delivery of Durango have so rapidly and largely developed as to cause a large influx of miners to the vicinity, thus causing the business of the postoffice to increase in a ratio since established beyond any other office within the history of the Postoffice Department.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

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will contain descriptions of the country, people, manners and customs of England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. LOCKE having given six months to observations in those countries.

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We are ready to receive applications and assign Territory now, and Outfits will be mailed as soon as possible.

Those desiring agencies will do well to make application at once, as the Territory will be taken in a very short time.

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The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

There is no season of the year when more care is necessary to preserve the health than while Spring is passing into Summer. Especially is this true in the interior, where the sea breezes have no chance to clear the atmosphere from malaria. The sudden changes from chill winds to enervating heat, the damp air, and the general state of unpreparedness makes it a peculiarly trying season. To keep well, even for those who rejoice in general good health, is an effort, but for the invalid and the delicate it is hard indeed.

A few general precautions through the early Spring time will do much to ward off sickness and put both children and grown people in a condition to endure the Summer heats. And one of the first things is to keep on the flannels you wore through the Winter. Many people, oppressed by the heat of the first warm days, will rush off and don lighter garments, then, when old Boreas suddenly swoops down with his icy breath, they are chilled through and the foundation of serious diseases laid. Suffer a little inconvenience from the heat rather than run such risks, and then make the change gradually.

As the weather becomes warmer diminish the amount of animal or heat producing food of any kind that is eaten in the Winter and is really necessary then. Digestion is feebler and the system is less able to assimilate what is taken than when stimulated by the keen frosty air of the cold season. Eat a large amount of fruit. Vegetable acid is often just what is needed for health.

Be careful about overtaxing body or brain during these enervating days. Both will regain their vigor after overwork sooner at any other time in the year. You will say that this is the very busiest season of all, both out of doors and in, especially in the country, and everywhere it is house-cleaning time. That is very true, but upon farms most of the work to be done is out of doors and gives just what is needed, exercise in the open air. It is less likely to overtax the laborer than the in-door work. And right here we want to say something which will probably bring down vials of scorn upon our heads and brand us forever as a ne'er-do-weel housekeeper. Housecleaning is made a very demon of destruction in a majority of homes in this country. Women go into it with a fixed determination to martyrize every body in the dwelling, themselves included. They do not like it, but it is a religious duty to be clean, and every room from garret to cellar is turned topsy turvy and in many cases all at once, so that there is no place where one can rest the sole of the foot. When it is done they are utterly worn out, and ill prepared to meet the duties and the exhausting heats of Summer. Now it is well to be clean, but there is a way and a way of keeping so, and the best is that one that is the easiest and involves the least discomfort.

It is well to take some kind of a tonic through the early Spring, especially if there is danger of a breaking down of the system. There are many kinds of home made root beer that are excellent. Hop tea taken two or three times a day will often keep off ague. A little quinia will often be found effectual.

But above all study regularity in your habits. Be out of doors all that is possible. Following these few simple directions you will be almost certain to escape the languid, wretched days when life is such a heavy burden which are almost sure to come with the Spring.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Fancy Work and Home Decoration.

PARLOR DECORATION.—To MARY and MARTHA in THE HOUSEHOLD: I am afraid your sandstone will not do well as a parlor decoration for it will need some moisture to keep it bright. This is what I use: Take a piece of pasteboard and fit in the corner of the window, or the outside of a porch window. Then take a sponge and cut in pieces that will fit on the paper to look like a rough rock. Now take thin varnish and dip the sponge in and sprinkle with stove blacking, shells, sand, green powder, etc. Let the shells be on the high places and the green in the shaded places. Now take some of the pieces that are covered with sand and fit a small cup behind them so they can be filled with water, and then take moss or any vine you wish to use and put the root in through the sponge into the water. Hang the sponge on a hook so it can be taken off to wash the vine; all the rest of the pieces sew fast to the paper. I think you will be well pleased with it.—O. E. N.

Lace Edging.—A narrow edge was called for not long since in THE HOUSEHOLD. Cast on 11 stitches; k knit, n narrow, o over. 1st row, k 3, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 3. 2d row, k 3, o, k 1, o, slip 1, n, draw the slipped stitch over the n, o, k 4. 3d row, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 6. 4th row, k 6, o, k 3, o, n, k 3. 5th row, k 1, n, k 1, o, k 5, o, k 6. 6th row, bind off 4 stitches, k 1, n, k 3, n, o, n, k 1.—VIP.

Lace Pattern.—Cast on 8 stitches. 1st take off the first stitch, knit 2 plain, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1. 2d row, knit 2 stitches, seam 1, knit 2 plain, seam 1, knit 2 plain, seam 1, knit 3. 3d row, take off first stitch, knit 2, knit 3 together, knit rest plain. 4th row, knit 2, first slip and bind until only 7 stitches are on the left hand needle, and 1 on the other, knit 3, seam 1, knit the rest plain.

I have also a star pattern for counterpane that is pretty. It is too tedious to write the directions, but I will knit a pattern of it and send it to anyone wishing it, in exchange for any nice pattern for scrap quilt or any fancy work patterns, or I will send flower seeds, double zenia and double marigolds.—E. CHASE, Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich.

CHAIR TIDY.—In answer to "Lulu Niles," I send directions for knitting a chair tidy. Take Dexter's knitting cotton, No. 18, as it wears better than thread, medium fine knitting needles; cast on 150 stitches. First row—Knit across plain. Second row—Slip 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, so on to the end of the needle. Third row—Knit across plain, loops and stitches. Fourth row—Slip 1, knit 1, narrow, knit 1, narrow, so on to the end of the needle. Every other row has to be knit plain across. When you have 10 rows of holes, you knit across plain twice, then start the holes from the opposite direction. If you have any trouble let me know by postal card and I will try to make directions still plainer and also send a sample.—MRS. W. WILAND, Joplin, Mo.

Correspondence.

A WORD TO "CRITIC."—I have had a desire to take part in THE HOUSEHOLD, but with your permission will step in a few minutes. I wish to say a few words to "Critic," in BLADE of March 30. He says he can see no use in studying Grammar, Geography, Physiology, etc. Well he must be some kin to a certain old lady I read of once, a Mrs. O'Gogy, or like the man who grew up to middle age without being more than 20 miles from home. He finally got away from home 20 miles and then said he "never knowed afore that this univarse war half so big as it is." The idea that the studies he mentioned are of *no use* to hard working men is absurd. He certainly has the BLADE furnished him or her by some friend, for he or she, certainly don't know enough to read the papers.

"Critic" must remember that skilled labor always commands a higher rate of wages, and so with the professional class. They spend time and money to learn their professions, and in the pursuit of their chosen profession, they are entitled to a fair remuneration for their services. The future welfare of our country depends on the intelligence of the people. Restrict the laws of our country in the education of our children, and you undermine the sacred temple of freedom. But we are loth to believe that "Critic" means what he says.—A RETIRED TEACHER.

AN ENDORSEMENT.—I have just read the article from the pen of "Veritas," and feel like endorsing every word of it, as far as any experience in teaching goes. I have been teaching five years in the schools of Kansas. Our State, as the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD probably know, pride itself in its schools, and, for the age of the State, they are acknowledged to be good generally. In regard to teachers taking an educational journal, I think that it is the duty of all to take them. I go further, and say I do not believe a person can be a very successful teacher without such help. But it is a lamentable fact that a large per cent. of our teachers not only do not take such a journal, but do not even read the newspapers enough to be well informed upon the current events of the day. And this accounts in a measure for the number of indifferent teachers we have.

I have taught in both country and graded schools, and have never had any other rule than "do right" to start on, and very few afterwards, and have had what I consider good order. In regard to the recess, I have not tried the plan given by "Veritas," but I will say that half the trouble in school arises from the play ground. I am now teaching in a primary department, and when I find my little ones growing tired I give them a change, sometimes a three minutes rest and let them whisper, sometimes I give them a few rounds of marching, gymnastics or singing, anything that relieves them from monotony, rests them up, and also keeps them busy, which is really the key to success. I find that after such diversions they return to their studies with renewed vigor. I should like to hear from "Veritas" again upon this subject.—ANNA HUDSON.

THAT HORRID DYSPEPSIA AGAIN.—In THE HOUSEHOLD some time ago, "Aunt Adelaide" appears with an article on dyspepsia, in answer to a previous one from brother "Freeman," in which he recommends abstaining entirely from drugs. As I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia more or less during a life of 56 years, I feel willing to give the result of my experience and observation to THE HOUSEHOLD, and if it benefits one poor sufferer, I shall feel amply repaid. I think both of the above parties have some good idea in regard to this disease, and I do not propose nor think it good policy to ridicule such as I may not coincide with; consequently I will simply say that I fully agree with brother "Freeman" that the use of drugs in dyspepsia are always not only useless, but positively injurious. "Aunt Adelaide" and her excellent and successful physician, and any other physician to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am well aware that if the general public fully and truly understood how little the human system required the use of drugs, the occupation of a world of physicians would be sadly interfered with—albeit mankind would be the gainer. About 30 years ago I thought drugs necessary, and was impregnated with the belief that it was impossible to exist without their daily use. The result was, I came near being a victim for the undertaker. My friends and physicians all prophesied that I would not live two years, and I firmly believe that if I had continued the use of drugs I should long ago have paid the last debt of nature; but I began to study Nature's laws, and the best authority on diet, and notwithstanding the fact that I inherited dyspepsia from my father, I hope and expect to attain to a good old age, unless something unforeseen besides that or the use of drugs intervenes.

Now I am sensible that no two persons are afflicted exactly alike with dyspepsia, and that it is a many-headed monster, assuming various different forms, and that what is meat for one is poison for another, so that every one must be a law unto themselves; yet I am convinced that more people hurt themselves from the quantity of food taken into themselves than from the quality. Judicious exercise always helps to promote digestion. A dyspeptic should never follow a sedentary occupation, but always out of doors, active employment, physical labor in the open air, work till the body is slightly weary, not so much so but that you can rest and recuperate during the night and sleep well. Eat no supper, or, if any is eaten, it should be very light, and long before going to bed. If one works too hard, it weakens the stomach; if they eat too much, they certainly will pay the penalty with a weaker stomach; constant watchfulness is the dyspeptics watchwords. It is an imperative duty for the dyspeptic to keep the bowels open and loose, and on no account take any cathartics, but if the bowels become constipated, rigidly fast and drink water for a day or two, when in most cases the subject, if able to exercise, will regain the regularity of the bowels, but if they prove obstinate, then promote evacuation of the bowels by injections of pure water. A proper quantity of good food will nourish and build up the dyspeptic, but the least bit too much will be a clog a burden, cause constipation, and a host of other evils too numerous to mention. I must say I believe judicious exercise is better for the dyspeptic than all the pepsin or peptine that ever was invented.

In conclusion, I will state that I don't expect all to be converted to my belief, nor to think as I do on all subjects, for if they had, I should not have been able last Summer to have procured one of the best women on earth for my wife.—H. A. Lusk, Ledwood Falls, Minn.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.—It seems there is being something said in nearly all papers in regard to teachers and teaching. Now I have a few thoughts which I have gathered from observation, during the course of teaching 10 terms of District or Common County School, and having been a reader of the BLADE for quite a while, I concluded to cast in my little mite, to keep up an interest in the teacher's part of THE HOUSEHOLD. I notice that most that has been written lately pertaining to this subject has been in the way of "keeping register," or record, methods of preventing whispering or keeping order. Now, I am of the opinion that the lady or gentleman, who, after teaching a single term of school and has not learned these things, he had better go at some other business. I know from experience that a teacher can command order even from the very hour that he steps into the school room. In fact he must, or his attempts at instruction will ultimately fail, and he will be driven from his position as teacher. But of this I write no more. I wish more especially to speak of what the teacher is doing and what the teacher should be. Every teacher should be a model of excellence. Among the necessary qualifications is moral and Christian character. No position in life demands higher attainments, for there is no position which commands a more important influence. Children are fine copyists. They receive their earliest impressions by imitation. The impressions, feelings and principles of the teacher are left upon the tablets of the immortal mind, not to be effaced by lapse of years. The teacher is doing his greatest work when he is to all appearances idle. The pupil exhibits his teacher before the world. The artist can paint the teacher's likeness after talking with the pupil. Then how important it is that every teacher be a model of excellence. The results of the teacher's work of to-day will be felt on future generations. No person should enter upon the profession of teaching who has not in active exercise every principle of true manhood or womanhood, every element of a noble, true Christian character, which to our mind includes all necessary to true man or womanhood. These are some points in which the lady teacher is to be preferred to the gentleman, and we are glad to see that her efforts to make herself useful (as well as ornamental) are being crowned with success.—DAN RIPLEY, Bringharst, Ind.

BULBS.—The flowers that are produced by bulbs have a peculiar beauty not found in those from seed. There are the hardy sorts and the tender sorts, and I find that many tender sorts do better when bedded for the Summer. The Johnsonii is well known to those who cultivate the amaryllis, its beautiful crimson lily-shaped flowers, with white stripe through the middle of each petal, making it a great favorite. Then there is the pretty pink and white atamasco and the lovely red Jacobean lily. Both are very desirable but require a season of rest through the Winter, but are splendid for bedding out. The agapanthus is a handsome plant with lovely blue flowers, often 30 on a stem, which are from three to four feet in height. It requires a partial rest after blooming, and if given one the bloom will be stronger. Then there is the valotta amaryllis, that throws up a flower stem about 18 inches in height, crowned with from four to eight briliant scarlet flowers. It should rest during the Winter season and be bedded out for Summer. The new pure white amaryllis blooms for me from Spring until Fall, and it is a splendid sort. The flower looks like a pure white lily, and is very fragrant. Then the new sorts with white flowers, flaked lined or striped with red or pink, and some are red with white stripes. Another sort, much older but very little known, is violet and white. I delight in these tender bulbs, and it is my ambition to add a few to my collection every year. Besides those already mentioned I have a Mexican lily and a West Indian lily that I have never seen in bloom but expect great things of. I obtained them of a lady who reads the BLADE, in exchange for other bulbs. Are there any others who have choice bulbs to spare? I don't want plants, only bulbs.

For bedding out the zepheranthis, white, is splendid. It is a dwarf. The flower is lily-shaped, four inches long, and white. It blooms for me from June until late in the Fall. It increases very fast. The rose-colored is very pretty, flower large, and it blooms freely. The tuberose is a favorite with every one. There is the common, double and dwarf pearl sorts, and a new variety called the variegated, because its leaves are edged with creamy white, tipped with pink. The flower is single, pure white, and as fragrant as the double sorts. The bulb continues to grow and bloom year after year, making it a very desirable plant, and many prefer it instead of the double sorts, as they only bloom once. The pretty oxalis is nice for bedding or pot-culture. There are the white, red, and pink-flowered sorts. The foliage is very fine. The caladium is very ornamental plant with immense leaves. As a plant where a single specimen is wanted on the yard and lawn, it has no superior, and is very tropical looking. Next to this is the canna, which produces flowers as well as pretty foliage. The caladium is increased only by the bulbs, but the canna is very easy grown from seed. Mexico has given us two pretty bulb flowers—the shell flower or tigridia, which is a little beauty, and an ipomœa or splendid climber, with large lilac flowers. It often grows 30 feet in a season. The roots are tender, and must be kept in the cellar over Winter, here at the North.

The dahlia is a good plant for the lawn, and the gladiolus is well known, although the scarlet and crimson sorts are the most grown, but the white sorts, with stripes and spots of red, and the pink ones striped or blotched with white, are just splendid, as are also the yellow sort. There are hardy gladiolus also, which are very nice, but not so many varieties as there are in the tender gladiolus. There are, however, pure white, scarlet, pink and rose color flaked with white. The hardy lillies are all beautiful but too numerous to mention here, but every yard should have at least a few of them. Then there is the pretty Lilly of the Valley, the blue and white day lilly, the hyacinthus with its tall flower stems, often four feet high, bearing pure white bell shaped flowers, just the thing for the cemetery. It is said to be perfectly hardy, but I prefer to store mine with my gladiolus.—CHATTA BELLE, Box 126, West Branch, Mich.

USEFUL HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Notch paper and put on your pantry shelves; grease the top of your stove where blacking will not have any effect, then black it; rub your tinware with bath brick and then polish with paper and soda or plasterparis; then the paper and soda once a week will keep them shining. Boil your butter, print and put butter paddle in clabber whey to make them white. Wash your children's tongue with red pepper tea when they tell stories and you "bet" they will not tell any more.—EXPERIENCE.

A FIRST VISIT.—How many friends have come to THE HOUSEHOLD, some to crave sympathy or to speak a cheery word to a fainting brother or sister, and others to impart knowledge and advice. We have all been benefitted by reading these brief chapters from the lives of our fellow beings. "Alice," with her sweet earnest talk, and kind advice, "Make the best of it," has beguiled us into forgetting our sorrows. We should all try to make the best of our lives, and also make home the happiest place on earth which we all know (by exprience) is not the easiest thing in the world at all times. I am afraid we all look at the dark side of our lives too much. If we would remember there is always a silver lining on the other side the dark cloud that overshadows us, the cloud would lift and let the sunshine into our lives. "Patrick Flynn" has quite won our hearts (we have not passed the Cape of Good Hope) by his strightforward, manly advice. I fully agree with him in reguard to taking a rational view of things, married life in particular. If all young couples contemplating marriage would do so, they would have less to answer for in after years. Let us hear from you again, "Pat." I intended to give directions for making some lovely lace and edgings, but have occupied too much space already. Will give them another time.—PEARL, Falls City, Pa.

ANOTHER CRUSADER.—I was a little amused at the letter from "Candor" in the BLADE of May 23, in which he makes a quotation from a Denver paper and assures us it is a truthful statement. Let us see how much of it is true:

1. "Polygamy is simply pious prostition." Now if "Candor" will only look up the word prostitution he will see that by no possible contortion can polygamy mean prostitution. According to the meaning of the word a prostitute, pious or otherwise, must necessarily be a woman and must sell her virtue for money. Again a polygamist must be a man and as men, are answerable to the laws of the United States notwithstanding the immorality of Denver City. Therefore Mormon women are neither polygamists nor prostitutes. Nor are the "inmates of the flaming sign" in any way responsible for the present state of social affairs in Utah.

2. "It cannot be suppressed by law until prostitution among us is suppressed by law." That sentiment is equal to saying that one evil *must* exist as long as another *does* exist, which does not follow. Because murder cannot be prevented in Chicago must we say we cannot suppress murder, open the cells of our penitentiaries and turn out those red-handed murderers to commit new and worse atrocities? For me, I had rather see them pay the penalty of their crimes. Polygamy *can* be suppressed by enforcing existing statute laws in spite of the sinful state of Colorado.

3. "Are we not in rather bad shape to regulate *prostitution* in Utah?" No one is trying to *regulate* the *prostitution* in Utah. It's the polygamy we are trying to (not regulate) but abolish. The word prostitution is as much out of place when we talk of polygamy as a Digger Indian would be in the Queen's parlors at Kensington. The passage of the anti-polygamy bill in the Senate causes me to think we are in very good shape to abolish polygamy in the United States. Its little by little that we gain a triumph. If we abolish polygamy we suppress one crime, and still the road will be broad enough for candor and the Denver *Tribune* to institute the anti-Prostitution Crusade and I should be as anxious for its success as I am for the suppression of polygamy.—UNCLE FRED.

Many thanks for the kind words of our correspondent for the BLADE which modesty forbids our printing.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

A WORD TO ALL.—Rap, rap, rap. Please may I come in? I have been wanting to come for so long. I want to to say to "Dollie" that I agree with her about washing. Only I think if she would put a little indigo in her boiling suds she will find her clothes will look much clearer.

I think the washing, school and Women Suffrage questions have been discussed enough, let us hear more about home culture and amusements for the young folks. I am very much interested in the fancy work patterns and have tried all the lace patterns and met with success with all except "Mrs. J. W. W.'s" insertion pattern. I am in favor of the fancy work still being continued in our department in the paper. If the men don't like to read it there is plenty of other reading matter for them.

Can some one tell me how to knit a nice tidy, the Laurel Leaf it is called? When I come again I will tell how to make a feather picture frame if any one wishes to know.—IRIS.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—After all the herculean efforts and willing receptions of Kentucky to the temples of fame, wealth and happiness, she is yet denied admittance to the one in which she could grow strong and secure by basking in the sunlit countenance of the virtue lending goddess of education.

And by neglecting to inscribe on her shield in characters bold the ennobling motto: "Universal education at any cost." The illiteracy of our proud old commonwealth which was the second boon of the constitution, has become fearfully alarming as shown by the census of 1870, especially so when compared with that of the States having compulsory education laws. For comparison take the State of Massachusetts which, by the census of 1870 had a population of 1,457,351 and her white native-born illiterates amounted to only 5,746. What a small proportion.

Now, Kentucky, with a population of 1,331,011, by the same census outnumbers Massachusetts in point of illiteracy by the stupendous amount of 188,000 These 188,000 Kentuckians, if educated and trained like Spartans, and commanded by Generals like Leonidas, would be sufficient to defend all the defiles in the Union against the united armies of Europe with the same bravery, coolness and patriotism that Leonidas and his immortal band of 300 did the gates of Thermopylae against Xerxes and his army of two millions.

That is the power that education wields, and it is the only power on earth that can preserve the purity of the ballot box and insure an equal distribution of wealth and power. Education is the power of diplomacy, rendering a nation strongest itself by the arts of peace. Education is also military power, for by the common experience of mankind the best educated nations are the strongest in war. On the other hand ignorance creates weakness and dependence, substitutes blind and jealous hatred for self-respect and independence.

Who is it objects to a compulsory education law? It is not the parent who wishes his child's frail bark of existence to glide smoothly down the tempestuous streams of life under the auspicious breeze of virtue and morality, and finally cast anchor in the placid bay of life eternal, there to unfurl the ensign of a well-spent life, in the soft mellow rays of peace and contentment. It is not the citizen who is desirous of the perpetuation of the principles that the patriots of 1776 fought, lived and died for. No, sir, it is the man who wishes to ignominiously shirk the duty of both parent and citizen, by allowing a great portion of the rising generation to battle their way through life a misery to themselves and the easy dupes of designing demagogs. And the opponents of compulsory education also have the audacity to assert that such a law would be subversive of liberty, but I am powerless to see how it could in any way be detrimental to American institutions when its Eden-like fruits would be but the cradle in which this once infant Republic has been jostled into the vigorous manhood of nationality.

Ignorance is more dangerous and should be more dreaded than the armies of our enemy. To tolerate ignorance is in the energetic language of the reformer, Martin Luther, to make a common cause with the devil. It is true some of the most illustrious men of time are those who suddenly and with comparatively no education appeared upon the stage of action like some great meteor above the horizon, quickly passing away, but leaving behind them a sparkling stream of light, which is the admiration of the entire world. But the human intellect is like the sparkling sapphire; it is passed by unnoticed while uncurved and unpolished, but after being subjected to the exquisite skill of the lapidary and placed in the crown of society, it lends its flashing brilliancy to light up the path to virtue and morality. To educate the masses of the people, is to preserve inviolable the arch of American liberty which has rais d its snow-white and historic brow to th azure vault, there to vie with the famin orbs of time for the homage of the civilized world. For an educated yeomanry in defense of liberty is ever ready to mee an enemy with the Scottish chieftain challenge:

Come one! Came all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.

PAUL A. CURLING.

A REMONSTRANCE.—I want to tell THE HOUSEHOLD how much I enjoy their weekly chats and the visits of the BLADE; how it helps to pass away the tedious hours spent in a sick room. Out here to my far away prairie home it comes with its messages of cheer and its voices of civilization till I can almost hear the great heart of humanity throbbing in its pages.

I don't want to criticise but must say that the article in THE HOUSEHOLD of March 9th, commenting on Mr. Burrell's views, and also others that have appeared lauding the great infidel orator Ingersoll pains me very much, the more so when I heard a skeptic say "The BLADE is getting awful isn't it? Shouldn't think you would like it; of course they wouldn't publish such pieces if they didn't believe in them." This would be demolisher of the grand old Bible ignores the fact that you publish all ideas and shades of opinion. Yet when suffering from hopeless disease, one feels that nothing can sustain but hope in the Christ of God who can calmly hear this old faith denounced and derided. Permit me to differ from Mr. Heller when he says Col. Ingersoll gives us a better faith when he seeks to destroy old beliefs. His few platitudes on morality, his telling how happy his wife and children are even his utterances at open graves, though clothed with all the grace of oratory, only furnished us with an uncertain hope, a dim, far-away may-be, to keep from us the horrors of utter annihilation. —MRS. F. E. P., Barbour County, Kas.

We had concluded to publish nothing more upon the Ingersoll question, but admit the above in order to say that we do not hold ourselves responsible for any ideas or theories advanced by our correspondents. Our object is to give a free expression of opinion on all sides of a question. When we wish to give our own, it is done editorially.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Inquiries.

Will all the readers of THE HOUSEHOLD that will send me scraps to piece quilts with and some new patterns for quilts, address, DOTT ASHLEY, Weston, Pott Co., Iowa.

Will some kind reader of THE HOUSEHOLD please inform me where I can obtain the story entitled "Patriot and Tory" in book form? It was printed some years ago in the New York Weekly *Witness*.—LAURA STANWOOD, Leroy, Ill.

When two lady (acquaintances) call upon another lady (a new arrival) what is the best manner of introducing themselves? Should one lady introduce herself, then the other, or ought each lady introduce the other in turn?.—E. C. C., La Prairie, Ill.

The first is the proper way.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Will Mrs. B. W. Marcy, of Wilkesbarre, please send her recipe for fruit cake weighing 14 lbs.?—EVA KYNER.

Can any reader of the BLADE give me the address of Jacob or Helen Faulkner? —MRS. J. HAHNENKRATT, Phillipsburg, Kas.

Will some one please give a recipe that will kill the green cabbage worm?—STEPHEN DART, North Warren.

We are living on a new farm just opened last year, and owing first to wet weather and then drouth and hot winds, we did not raise any garden stuff, and consequently saved no seeds. Just how we are going to get any garden seeds, I am at a loss to discover, unless it be through the readers of the BLADE. "But," says one, "it would cost such a mere trifle to buy seeds enough for one family." But in case one did not have the "trifle," what then shall we do? Another says, "Can you not get them of your neighbors?" Our neighbors are like ourselves, with the single exception that they are able to buy, and we are not. Now, if any of the many readers of THE HOUSEHOLD have any surplus garden seeds, and would like to help us, they will be gratefully remembered. I will endeavor to pay the postage.—MRS. MARY T. SMITH, Waverly, Coffey Co., Kan.

Will "MRS. W. G." who wrote on "Success with Poultry," in the BLADE of February 23, send her address to Mrs. A. B. Roller, Altamont, Labette Co., Kansas?

Will you, or some member of THE HOUSEHOLD, please inform me how to make spatter work, lambrequins, etc.? Having never seen any I do not understand "M. A. M.'s" brief directions.—M. C.

Is there not among the many readers of THE HOUSEHOLD some one who knows of a friendless orphan girl anywhere from nine to 12 years of age in need of a home? If so, please address "Inquirer," Inman, Ottertail Co., Minn.

Will some one who has had experience, please tell me, through THE HOUSEHOLD, how to make soft soap with wood ashes? Please give full directions.—MRS. J. W. LEE.

An invalid in our family requires a change of climate. Can any of the sisters or brothers of THE HOUSEHOLD tell us anything respecting Northern Alabama?—KANSAS.

Will "M. A. M.," Green City, Pa., please send her address to me, as I do not exactly understand the directions about pansy mats?—MRS. A. E. BARLAND, Box 65, Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County Ill.

I wish to say to those members of THE HOUSEHOLD who have flower seeds to spare, that I have about two years numbers of the *Youth's Companion* which I would be glad to exchange for flower seeds or bulbs. Address, N. R., Box 336, Chatsworth, Livingston Co., Ill.

What will destroy green lice on house plants and not injure the plants? Can English ivy be grown from slips? When is the best time to set out and transplant trees?—M. M. M.

Can any reader of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me where I can obtain a parrot and what I would have to pay for it? I prefer one that has the knowledge of talking but would take one that is ignorant of the same if I cannot do otherwise. Should any one be able to give the information desired, please answer with full address. —ROXY.

Will Mrs. Keimfield, of Bush County, Kansas send her postoffice address through THE HOUSEHOLD department, as she failed to do so in BLADE of March 16?—R. G. HENRY.

Answers to Inquiries.

Please return thanks for me to the many friends who answered my request to correspond with some one in Kansas in regard to the country. I have received too many to answer all. I will write to as many as I can.—W. E. MYER.

In answer to J. C. Shepherd, I will say that your canary bird has a cold; keep away, if in the habit of giving, all sweets; give a piece of fat salt pork and linseed tea instead of water for two days; put a pod of red pepper in his cage and I think you will be made glad once more by hearing his song. I speak from experience as I raise a great many birds.—STEPHEN HARTS, North Warren.

If "Daisy" will use collodion on the joints, (if the enlargement comes from the effect of compression) it will be apt to relieve if not entirely cure. If toes are calloused on top pare off until very thin, then apply the collodion and keep it up for two or three weeks. If she wants further advice direct to J. W. S., Lock Box 41, Maroa, Macon Co., Ill.

If "Subscriber" and "Inquirer" will send their addresses to Starkey and Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, and get their treatise on "compound oxygen," I think they will be benefited by it. It is no humbug. Nor is it a "patent medicine." It is the air we breath, rendered richer, in the life giving element, oxygen, by a chemical process than when in a natural state, and administered by inhalation. I speak of it from experience.—GEORGE T. NICHOLS, Lebanon, Kan.

If "A Subscriber" will take a pocket knife and close the blade on the bridge, just below the srings, it will suppress the sound of his violin, and still give a clear, fine tone.—GEORGE FEATHER, Bennett, Neb.

The most simple remedy for loss of hair is friction to the scalp of the head, using for the purpose an old tooth brush or one of which the bristles have been softened by soaking in boiling water. It should be inserted readily and effectively between the hair where it should be rubbed backwards and forward over the space of an inch or so at a time. The head may also be showered one or twice a day with cold water, carefully drying it with soft spongy towels. Women with short hair can promote the growth by dipping their head in cold water every morning and appiy the brush until a glow of warmth is felt. I have a recipe which should be applied also, I will send it to the BLADE if any one wishes it.—BRIDAL ROSE.

Our correspondent sends us a knitting pattern for an "Opera Cap," but as it is written on both sides of the sheet we cannot use it.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Some lady asked sometime ago for a plan of taking slips from roses. I have taken slips from roses a great many times, but every time fail. If she will take the lower limbs of her roses and bend them over in a crock near by, fasten them down and cover with soil, they will grow nicely. Nine cases out of 10, if you treat fuschias in the same manner, you will have no trouble in getting them to take root. For Winter bloom, you want to root them about the last of June. If people want their house plants to bloom, they make a great mistake by putting a small plant in a large pot, as the pot must be full of roots before it will bloom.

"B" wants know where "Pansy" is. She would like to know where "B" is, as he complimented the little article she wrote for the BLADE.

I hope the lady will have no trouble with her roses.—PANSY.

If "Mrs. C." will get 10 cents worth of Eutozic powders, put into a half pint of syrup, made out of white sugar, and give one teaspoonful three times a day for three days in succession, a half hour before each meal, then miss three days again, and so on, she will gain the desired relief for her little patient. Have seen it tried with beneficial results, one case having spasms before buying this remedy; since using it these have disappeared entirely. Hope she will try it, and let us know know through THE HOUSEHOLD, what benefit the child derives from it, or if she prefers, address me direct.—MRS. W. WILAND, Joplin, Mo.

I will give "Mrs. C." my pin worm cure. Take bitter aloes, dissolve in sweet milk; give injections of it. It will take them away by the dozens. Repeat when the child gets uneasy. You can soon tell by watching the movements of the child when to use this. It will eventually cure as these pests only work in the lower part of the bowels.—M. A. A.

As one of your correspondents is afflicted with itching in arms and legs I venture a cure. Mix sulphur and lard together and rub it on; the lard must not have any salt in it. It was in your paper of the 16th that I saw it; he styles himself "Inquirer. If that don't cure him let him write to me. Address,—W. STREATOR, Box 898, LaSalle Co., Ill.

I wish to answer the inquiry concerning the Taylor system of dress cutting. There is a system called "The Dressmaker's Magic Scale" that is a perfect Taylor system. I have used it for two years and find it a jewel. You can find out all about it by writing to Will C. Rood, Quincy, Ill.—E. D. ABLES.

Some one asks for something to kill the nerve of decayed teeth; if they will take the bark of the root of the chestnut tree and make a strong tea of it and hold it hot as they can bear it in the mouth, it will kill the nerve and cure the toothache. It is harmless and simple and I hope those afflicted with the toothache will try it and report. I am now 77 years old and I used it about 40 years ago and have not had the toothache since.—D. R.

Recipes.

"The dear old Corn Pone."—Certainly the South should furnish a recipe for corn pone, being the traditional home of this delicious article of diet—that is, when made properly. And here is the plan that has long prevailed in this household, with scarcely a failure:

Early in the morning, set a stove pot over the fire; put into it about a pint of water, and when it comes to a boil stir into it enough corn meal to make it into mush. Set it off and put in enough cold water to reduce it to a temperature that the hand can bear, then thicken it with meal and set it where it will keep warm until it rises a little in the center, which will be afternoon, then work into it one quart of flour or shorts. Have the "dutch oven" warmed and well greased, into which put the dough. Keep warm now by a fire in the open fireplace until it rises, which should be not more than one hour, when the lid should be heated and placed on the oven with coals on top and under the oven. Set near the fire and keep turned so as to bake on all sides. A corn pone can be baked in a stove but is not so good as when baked in the old-fashioned "Dutch oven." One of these brought for aught I know from the island of Nantucket 100 years ago, is kept in this household for the sole purpose of baking pones in.—CAROLINA.

Soap Recipe.—Take 8 gals. of rain water, 1½ lbs. unslacked lime, 3 lbs. soda ash; put into a 10 gal. kettle and boil two minutes. Set off the fire, settle, drain off lye, rinse out kettle, pour lye back, leave out all sediment, (will settle better if a little cold water is added), put over the fire and add 8 lbs. of grease and ½ lb. sal soda. Boil one hour—the soap is generally done in that time—if not, boil longer. Try the same as other soap, by cooling a little in a saucer. When thick enough set off and add 2 ozs. of benzine. This will cut out if old, strong, or real dry grease is used. It does not do so well with fresh watery grease. If real hard soap is desired, leave out benzine and add ½ lb. borax and ½ lb. rosin. This recipe makes from 40 to 50 lbs. good soap. A hot suds should be made and the clothes soaked two hours; then rub gently and boil as usual, but rinse well; but will not yellow if they are badly rinsed any more than other soaps and will not fade prints.

If any one tries this please report success.—MRS. C., Clifton, Ill.

"Will's Wife"—A Summer Day.

Up in the morning early, lighting the kitchen fire,
Getting the breakfast ready to suit her lord's desire;
Washing and dressing the children, ready to break their fast,
Waiting on this one and that one, letting herself be last.
Snatching a mouthful only, barely to carry her through
The busy day, so full of work that she must surely do,
Combing and fixing the children, sending them off to school,
Hasting to get her chores all done while yet the air is cool.

Milking the old red cow, tying her out to feed,
Straining her milk in the pantry, skimming the pans that need;
Washing the breakfast dishes, making smooth the beds,
Sweeping up the litter, giving the babe some bread;
Paring potatos for dinner, baking a joint of meat,
Husband and children are coming, wanting something to eat.
Washing, washing, ironing, thus the days go by,
Busy as a honey-bee as fast as she can fly.

So many clothes to be mended, so many to be made,
Visitors coming always, whether there's sun or shade.
One pair of hands for all this; yes, and very much more,
Besides the calls for help that find their way to her door;
Always willing and eager her every duty to do,
Putting herself in the background if she can only help you.
This is a very plain picture, yet it is true to the life
Of the woman, a very plain woman, known as only "Will's Wife."

"CHARLEY'S WIFE"—(THE CONTRAST.)

Sleeping in the morning on her couch of ease,
Nothing to worry her, and only herself to please.
Servants in the kitchen getting the morning meal,
They're up in season, no matter how they feel.
Soon the breakfast's ready, then they ring the bell,
Waking up the sleeper with its pealing knell.
Jumping from her couch, dressing with great care,
Asking out the papers from her curling hair.

Coming down to breakfast like a very queen,
On the loveliest of mornings that ever eye had seen;
Everything in order, no noise anywhere,
Table set for three, only two are there.
Husband at the head dishing out the food,
Everything that the market can supply that's good.
One at the side passing o'er her plate,
Tells unto the young wife that she sure was late.

Excusing herself gently, taking the vacant seat,
Pouring out the chocolate, beginning then to eat.
All is calm and pleasant, nothing there to vex,
Isn't she a favored one of the gentle sex?
Isn't she a happy wife, so free from toil and care?
Surrounded with comforts and servants every where?
I wonder if she values the blessings she has got,
I wonder if she ever thinks that happy is her lot.

I wonder if she ever knows of the weary, toil some life,
That such poor souls encounter that's pictured in "Will's Wife."
I wonder if she ever thinks how free she is from noise,
From the prattle of the little tongues that's found in girls and boys;
And is sorry and sorry there's no sound of little feet
Come running forth to meet her, no little voice to greet?
I will not try to answer, as 'tis too hard to do,
But leave it with yourselves, How does it seem to you?

One thing I know she loses, e'en tho' she do not miss,
The loving clasp of little arms, the pure, warm-hearted kiss—
The innocent trust of childhood in "my mamma so good,"
Whether she's a lady fine or works for daily food.
"Will's Wife" and "Charley's Wife!" What a difference lies between
One toiling for her loved ones, one reigning like a queen;
Yet, when grim Death, the leveler, shall summon them to come,
O may they both be anchored safe in the Heavenly Home.

Arapahoe, Neb. —N. P. S.

Not True.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

There is a story

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc, etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Blackleg in Cattle.

Editor of the Blade Farm.

With your permission, I will answer the questions of Mr. L. B. Bluffton concerning blackleg in cattle:

1st. The cause of the disease is not very definitely fixed in the minds of Veterinarians. Writers on the subject trace its origin to too full feeding on dry food, especially the husks of corn obtained from gathered fields. But other causes of a local nature or character contribute largely to its origin. Whatever the cause of the disease may be, I am convinced that free access to salt and good water will materially counteract it.

2d. Treatment is by no means satisfactory or certain in the worst cases; but some may be saved by the following treatment: Separate the well from the sick, and give the affected animals two drachms of chlorate of potash three times daily. Inject into the bowels daily a solution of carbolic acid and water, in the proportion of one part of acid to 100 of water. Rub the tender spots or parts showing signs of swelling with any stimulating liniment. Cerocine or turpentine will do. Open the blisters and ulcerous spots and thoroughly cleanse them three times daily by the use of the following: Cloride of Zinc, one scruple; water, half pint. Mix.

3d. To prevent its spreading among the well of your herd, give to each well animal, twice daily, two ounces of bisulphate of soda in a mash for three days, and then once daily as long as there is danger.—McANDRICS, Adair, Iowa.

Selling Farm Products.

The farmer is not a speculator, or at least should not be. But he, if any man, has a right to a fair price for what he raises. If scarcity of any product justifies a high price for it, he ought to get that price, for he has a much smaller quantity to sell as the result of his labor. Do farmers show as much intelligence in selling as in raising their crops? I was talking with a commercial traveler the other day, and he gave it as his opinion that they do not. Said he, "Now we commercial men know the bottom dollar and cent for which the houses we travel for can afford to sell so many chests of tea, sacks of coffee, cases of prints, boxes of shoes, suits of clothing, or whatever we sell on the road. And if we can't get that price, we say to the country merchant 'Good-day, sir; we cannot trade with you to-day.' But the farmer says, 'I've worked a whole year on that wheat, and I want all it's worth. But blame it, what is it worth?' And so the farmer is about the only man that every time lets somebody else set the price on his goods." This was what the commercial traveler said, and much more of the same sort. And it was true.

How many farmers really know by a careful system of accounts what their grain, wool, meat, or dairy products have really cost them, year with year, and therefore what should be a fair average price? and which product it pays best to raise? How many know what should be a fair price any given year as regulated by the general abundance or scarcity of the crop within the range of its possible shipment. In fact this last problem is impossible for the individual farmer to solve. Fortunately the Boards of Agriculture in many of our States are at last taking efficient measures to ascertain this point, month by month in Summer and Fall; and when our systems shall have been perfected and made to work in real harmony with the National Department of Agriculture, and the latter shall have solved the problem of ascertaining the grain prospects in the Old World, as it seems likely soon to do, there will be within the reach of every farmer a knowledge of the facts, and therefore the means of selling or holding wisely as the case may be.

If the wheat crop of the world, for example, is "short" we have a right to expect "long" prices. If the crop is "long" we must be content with "short" prices. And a knowledge of the facts before or by harvest time, is of great service to the farmers. For example, this year wheat was fairly good in Ohio, but little more than half a crop in most of the other Western Winter-wheat States. These facts were widely published officially by the Agricultural Boards, and so the farmers got a fair and just price for their wheat, and it put several millions of dollars into their pockets. There were plenty of apples this year in a few counties along the Ohio river; but our reports showed great scarcity elsewhere. The farmers there who were ignorant of these facts contracted their apples in August at one dollar per barrel; while those who read and believed the crop reports sold their apples at picking-time at two dollars per barrel. And the speculators that bought of the farmers who didn't know the facts got as much for their knowledge without touching a hand to the apples, as the farmers did for growing and picking them and furnishing the barrels!

The truth about it is, in these days farmers cannot afford to work with their eyes shut. Brain and not muscle wins in the struggle for price. A knowledge of the laws and facts of "demand and supply" is as essential to the farmer as to the buyer. The farmer should not be a speculator, but he should be a business-man. He should know the real value of the goods he has to sell, and not always let the buyer set the price on the seller's goods. When prices of non-perishable products of easy transportation are below the world's facts, then "our strength is to sit still" till prices adjust themselves to these facts. And farmers should in every way encourage our State and National Departments in ascertaining and publishing these facts, and should see that they themselves make good use of them when they are published.—*W. I. Chamberlain in Rural New Yorker.*

Care of Ornamental Fowls.

Frost-bitten combs and wattles not only injure the looks of fine fowls, but affect the health as well. To guard against this, warm houses must be furnished. A house that is partially under ground is well adapted in our climate for a winter habitation. The northern portion, particularly, should be sheltered, while the southern should have an exposure of glass. Oftentimes the fowls will pass through the Winter unharmed, and become frosted in March. Fowls suffer much from the cold if not frosted, and should have a generous protection from severe weather. Fowls should never be removed or changed in the Spring until the weather is warm and settled.

Beside our useful and more common domestic species, there is frequently seen among the farm-yard stock superfluities, or ornamental birds, of which, in comparison with our every-day fowls, little is generally known. Among these may be reckoned the Guinea and Pea fowls. The former is known as a noisy fowl, but judging from the little knowledge obtained, I think that they are not only ornamental but useful. They are said to be great layers of small brown eggs, with an exceeding toughness and strength of shell. I think they annoy the domestic fowls, but am not certain of this. The distinction between the male and female is also unknown to me.

Pea fowls are a native of Hindostan and in character entirely ornamental. They are shy birds, possessing almost every known shade and variation of plumage, and proud of their magnificent covering. A beautiful lace-work crest crowns the head of both sexes, but the male bird carries the heavy, long tail, ornamented with all the colors imaginable. The feathers are laced and crossed with green and purple and black, fringed with crimson and flecked with grey. The peacock stands the proudest of all birds. The female is more quiet and subdued in coloring, with softer, mellow shades, modest and retiring, and shy like the hen turkey. These magnificent birds are seldom seen, growing each year more scarce.

Among the fowls held merely for ornament may be reckoned some that belong to the classes of domestic birds. There are the Silkies, the Rumpless and the Frizzles; the Partridge Bantam, with a body less in size than the pigeon, the Muscovy duck in part, and the Mandarin, and many varieties of pigeons, are kept merely as ornaments or pets of the family. While many of our domestic birds are not only useful, but highly ornamental, those for mere ornament might be dispensed with. The majority of well-kept, well-bred fowls are handsome. Among the beautiful fowls of the common domestic sorts and one that is exceedingly prolific, may be reckoned the White-Crested Black Polish. The striking contrast of the black plumage in finely-kept specimens, the immense white crest, fine form and general carriage, seldom fail in challenging admiration even among the most careless observer of fowls. The Houdan, an offshoot from this breed, is not without attraction on account of beauty.—*C. B. in Country Gentleman.*

Raising Potatos.

Raising potatos is a branch of farming or gardening that few fully understand. Most farmers plant just as it happens, any way to get them in the ground, and then give them but little attention after they are up. I will give you my way of doing this work, and tell you why I do it in that way.

I prefer old land, well manured, and plowed in the Fall, and land that is well drained. Never plant in cold, flat, soggy land, nor in land that is worn out—rock-land is not fit for potatos. Fall plowing does not need to be plowed again in the Spring. Make the rows three feet, or a little more, apart, and three or four inches deep. Put but one piece in a place, each piece to contain two or three eyes. For early varieties, plant one foot apart in the row, but late varieties should be planted 18 inches apart. Always have the rows run north and south. Cover the potatos with a cultivator, leaving a ridge right over each row. Just before the potatos come up give them a good harrowing; that will kill the weeds and leave the ground smooth and mellow. Just as soon one can see the rows enough to follow them with a team, plow with a cultivator, throwing the dirt on the row enough to cover it up lightly. In a day or two the plants will show through, vigorous and strong, and the weeds will all be killed. Plow often to keep the ground loose, throwing the dirt to the row a little each time. Do not plow after the potatos are in bloom.

I have the rows run north and south so that the sun may shine on both sides of the row and keep the ground warm, and make the potatos grow; the tops will shade the ground between the hills and keep the weeds from growing. If any big weeds make their appearance I go through the patch and pull them up. If the ground was not manured and plowed last Fall, the next best thing is to do it this Spring. I sometimes put well rotted manure on top just after the potatos are planted.

This is my way. I have tried it for several years and always raise potatos when anyone else does. I shall plant eight acres this Spring. I have learned by experience that it is best to plant late varieties when you do the early ones. I think the early Ohio and the Mammoth Pearl are both good varieties for market, as they grow large, and that is what the people want. The white Elephant and the Belle are good, but too high in price to plant largely of. Now, if you have a better way, let's hear from you.—*S. O. Allen, Prairie Farmer.*

Artificial Milk.

Although milk is not a mere emulsion of fat and alkali, inasmuch as it contains albuminoids, salts, and sugar, Schischkoff nevertheless found that he could prepare emulsions very similar to milk by closely imitating its natural components; that is, by first preparing a liquid similar to the more fluid part of milk, and then mixing with it fats of analagous composition to those in real milk. As other chemists had done before him, he found in whey a third albuminoid substance different from either Albumen or Caseine; and he observed in his experiments that while Caseine without Albumen would not yield cream but only milk, and that while the two albuminoids together gave both milk and cream, the presence of the third new albunoid was necessary in order that the cream should be in a condition similar to natural cream. Schischkoff describes a "good" emulsion as one that smears glass strongly, rises slowly, and forms a decidedly deeper layer on standing than would be formed by the fat which is contained in it; it should be white and lustrous. Under the microscope it appears to be composed of small globules of tolerably equal size. It is seen plainly that the act of emulsifying consists in dividing the fat into little globules, and fixing these globules in position by the adhesion of the emulsifying liquid to their surfaces. It was noticed that the globules in the emulsions were apt to be smaller in proportion as the molecular attraction of the liquid for any one of the constituents of the fat was greater, and that in proportion as the globules were smaller the emulsions were less permanent. Shaking promotes the subdivision of the globules, and may consequently hasten the destruction of an emulsion. By long continued shaking the emulsions were, in fact, completely decomposed into fat and soap, which would not again act on one another. The emulsions were destroyed also by cooling, by diluting them with much water, by allowing them to stand for a sufficient length of time, and by manipulations which promote the formation or separation of soap, such as warming or the addition of strong lye, or the like.—PROF. F. H. STORER, *in American Agriculturist for November.*

Salt for Wheat.

The following is the substance of statements on salt for wheat, given in the report of C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and which we furnish our readers, as an answer in part to the occasional inquiries made as to its value as a manure for this crop. The information thus furnished, although not from measured experiments, is generally favorable. Salt is particularly recommended for old wheat-fields, where clay does not predominate. The extent of its use indicates the favorable results obtained from its application. We are informed that one dealer at Rochester, in Olmstead county, Minnesota, sold in 1881, 2,000 tons of refuse salt to be used on wheat land. In Goodhue county, 150 tons were sold at $7 a ton. This salt is crushed, is of white color, and is thoroughly applied when the wheat is five or six inches high, at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre, costing at that quantity 40 cents to the acre. One man drives the load of salt through the field, and another scatters it with both hands over a breadth of some 25 feet. They will thus treat 30 acres a day. We would not recommend anyone to try it largely for the first time, as in some cases and on some land it is not attended with benefit. When salt is cheap, double the quantity mentioned above might be applied by way of experiment.—*Country Gentleman.*

"Wonderful, Wonderful Medicine!"

So exclaims a patient, Rev. J. S. Fesperman, of Statesville, North Carolina. Writing June 2, 1880, he says: "In the Providence of God I owe my present state of health to your Oxygen. I was near the gate of the grave, and as I believe, close to the great portals of eternal life, *when I commenced taking what I now consider the greatest of all healing agents, Compound Oxygen.* I cannot refrain from saying: *"Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful medicine!"* Physicians and friends had believed that I could not live any length of time, and I am here yet, with my large family of children, and able to walk from three to four miles every morning. I can not speak in terms too high of your remedy." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases, and full information, *sent free.* Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Sunday School.

The Tradition of Men.

LESSON 5, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1882.

Golden Text.—In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.—Mark 7; 7.

Lesson Topic.—We may ruin ourselves by false teachings, or by evil doings.

Lesson Outline.—1. A surface show of purity, v. 1-8; 2. Putting man's word above God's, v. 9-13; 3. Defilement working outwards, v. 14-23.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Then came together unto him the Pharisees and certain of the scribes (v. 1). Having new hearers is not always a cause of congratulation to a preacher or a teacher. It depends on who the hearers are, and what they have come for. A large congregation, a large school, or a new class, is not always more hopeful than a small one. Many times it is less so. As a rule, a rainy day gathering gets more good out of the service than a fair-weather one. Haven't you found it so in your church prayer-meeting and in your Sunday school, as well as in your congregation? The few who have come with a sincere desire to get and to give all that they can, are worth ten times as many who are fault-finders, or careless and unsympathetic listeners. Don't be elated merely because you have a crowded house or class; and don't be discouraged at a slim attendance.

They found fault (v. 2). And they probably had a pride in their ability to find fault. There is nothing that men are readier to plume themselves on than their keenness at pointing out defects in the conduct or the work of others. Yet there is nothing that requires less ability than just this keenness. If there is a flaw in anything, a person with half an eye can see it. But if there is merit there, it takes merit to perceive it. Most of the world's fault-finding is itself at fault; but recognizing the good is always a sign of a better head and heart than the average. Anybody can see that the canvas of an old painting is torn, or its surface soiled and stained, or its frame broken; but only one with an artist's eye can see the work of a master in those unprepossessing surroundings. The stupidest hearer can know that a preacher stumbles in speech, or mispronounces a common word, or uses his voice poorly; but only the brighter one of the congregation can know how much real good there is in the preacher's sermon in spite of its drawbacks. The sharpest critics usually know less than those who are quickest to catch at the signs of real merit in a book, or a sermon, or a personal action. The fault-finder commonly shows the worst spirit of the Pharisee, without the average Pharisee's ability.

Why walk not thy disciples according to the traditions of the elders (v. 5)? That doesn't sound like a 19th century croak; now does it? It might almost seem to be a protest against a new revision of the Bible translations, or of the denominational articles of faith or catechism, or of the ritual or liturgies of our branch of the church; or against Sunday schools, and women's missionary societies, and temperance organizations; or against the prohibition of slavery, or lotteries, or rum-selling, or theaters! How often we hear something of this sort in our ecclesiastical meetings, or in our legislative assemblies, or in our popular gatherings! Those fathers of ours, those elders of our church, of our country, of our community—how wise and good they were! Why doesn't everybody do just as they used to do? Sure enough; that is what the Pharisees wanted to know; and it is what the successors of the Pharisees are asking every day in the week.

Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition (v. 9). There is the trouble; and there is a statement of a limit of safety and also of danger in the premises. A tradition may be all right. Our fathers said and did some good and wise things—as well as some things that were neither good nor wise. A translation of the scriptures, or a statement in the articles of faith, or in the denominational catechism, or a liturgical form, may be the best one possible; it may have lost nothing and have gained much with the passing years. If this be so, it ought to be adhered to. But if any one of these things is now seen to be in conflict with the word of God—away with it! whatever the fathers may have thought or said about it. A thing is neither to be accepted nor to be rejected simply on the ground of its being commended by the fathers; its test of correctness and of propriety is its measure of conformity to the commandment of God. Every Christian ought to be both a conservative and a radical concerning the traditions of the fathers; a conservative in holding on to that—in statements of doctrine or in habits of practice—which is conformable to God's word, and a radical in rooting out everything from either field which is in conflict with that word. He who is not all this is certainly no better than one of the Pharisees whom Jesus rebuked.

That which cometh out of the man, that defileth the man (v. 20). Sinning not only shows that a man is bad inside, but it makes him worse both inside and out. Indulgence in sin increases sinfulness. You will often hear a man say, "I might as well out with it—it's no worse to say it than to think it." Poor foolish man! It's a dirty sight worse to say it than to think it. Indeed, just here is the difference between the man who is a success and the man who is a failure in his struggle with temptation. Every man is tempted. We conquers, who keeps back the sin to which he is tempted. He is defeated who says and does the evil to which Satan or his own lust tempts him. And every time you "out with it," in evil speech or action, you have more of it inside and more of the marks of it outside. The man who "keeps it in," by prayerful and faith-filled struggle, grows in soldierly bearing and in the signs of heroic doing. The man who lets it out proclaims his shame to the world—as well by the outward indications of it in his face and form, as by the conduct itself which is both disgraceful and defiling. The way to have a clean heart is not by opening it to let the evil out; but by keeping its doors fast while asking him who has the power to make it clean to enter and purify its every recess and avenue.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

THE FLOODS.

Great Suffering Among Refugees in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The Times-Democrat's Troy, La., special says: There is great suffering among the refugees in the hills about Lake Concordia. From Hemp's Creek, for nearly a mile the hills are covered with rude huts, 8x10 feet, most of them roofed with pine straw, throughout which the rain poured down upon the occupants. Women and children are huddled together near the fires at the open side of huts striving to keep warm, with clothing thoroughly drenched, overcoats which hissed in the rain. Iron pots were hung containing the last meal and that was all the food in the camp.

One woman, holding two girls to her breast to shelter them from the driving rain, said they were sick and in need of medicine and she believed it was due entirely to the fact that they had nothing to eat in addition to the rations. Many are down with sickness. Dr. Campbell attached to the Times-Democrat's expedition, prescribed for 82 people, 20 white and 60 colored, two-thirds of whom were children under 12 years of age. To add to the horrors of the picture, putrid carcasses are lying about. Many cattle carried to the hills have been kept on scaffolds, and when they reached the high land they could not recuperate and so perished on all sides.

Hard rains have fallen at New Orleans and Vicksburg. The people in many places believe the worst is over. A large quantity of rations were sent to the refugees on the hills.

Six Men Killed and a Number Seriously Hurt by a Boiler Explosion.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—A large boiler in the building on Pratt street next to the corner of Fremont, exploded yesterday afternoon with terrible loss of life. The immediate part of the building where the explosion occurred is occupied by A. H. Sebley & Co., as a chop and feed mill and the floor above and first floor adjoining on King street by Miller & Coleman as a sash and door factory. The machinery had been idle for some time for repairs and the fire had just been started to resume work when the explosion occurred. Portions of the boiler were propelled northward entirely demolishing two two-story brick dwelling houses on King street and throwing down the side wall of a rear building adjoining. Six were killed, seven seriously hurt and several others less seriously hurt. The damage to property and machinery is estimated at about $8,000.

The success of St. Jacobs Oil throughout the civilized world, is without a parallel.—*Richmond (Va.) Southern Planter and Farmer.*

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Indian Territory Railroad bill, granting right of way to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, was discussed and went over without action.

Sen. Vest introduced a bill drafted last month by the St. Louis merchants' exchange, as a general bridge law, and intended to secure reasonable protection to navigation, and to authorize the bridge companies to construct bridges of varying dimensions at suitable points on the Mississihpi, Missouri and Illinois rivers without further legislation.

Sen. Cameron (Wis.) from the Committee on Claims, reported an original bill for the relief of Ben Holliday. It appropriates $230,153 for losses sustained by him as mail contractor on account of Indian hostilities. Calendar.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

An original House bill was passed appropriating $80,000 for the subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas, in the Indian Territory, the same being the deficiency for the current fiscal year.

The House went into committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The following Senate amendments were concurred in: An appropriation of $35,000 for furnishing fourth class postmasters with the implements for canceling stamps, etc.

Increasing the appropriation for compensation of clerks in Postoffices by $150,000.

Increasing by $500,000 the appropriations for mail transportation by railroads.

Providing that if any person shall hereafter perform any service for any mail contractor he shall have a lien on any money due by Postoffice Department to the contractor.

The amendment restoring the franking privilege having been reached, Holman raised the point of order that it contained new and independent legislation, and if offered in the House would be in order.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

The Senate amendment was then nonconcurred in, as also was a large number of less important amendments.

The Committee rose, the House ratified its action, and the bill now goes to a Conference Committee. Additional speeches were made against the tariff commission bill.

Mr. Henderson (Ia.) reported a bill for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The bill referring to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claim of George E. Payne for alleged wrongful seizure and occupation of his sugar plantation, in St. Charles Parish, La., in 1862, under orders of Gen. Butler, passed.

Sen. Jewell presented a petition of 708 army officers, praying for the passage of a bill for compulsory retirement at the age of 62 years. Among the signatures are those of Brevet Major Generals Howard, Cook, Hazen, Wilcox, Stanley, McCook, Newton and McKenzie; Brevet Brigadier Generals Brocket, Bradley, Brooke and Tompkins; Colonels, Andrews and Wood; 27 Lieutenant Colonels, 72 Majors, 271 Captains, 397 First Lieutenants, and 256 Second Lieutenants. Referred to the Military Committee. The Indian Territory Railroad bill was again discussed without action.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. Dingley (adversely)—Authorizing the taxation by States of United States legal-tender notes. House Calendar.

By Mr. Harris—Making an appropriation of $500,000 for the purchase of torpedos and experiments on the same.

By Mr. Strait—For the relief of settlers on railroad lands. Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Hoblitzell—For the construction of the Delaware & Maryland Free Ship Canal. Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Page—To execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese. House Calendar.

By Mr. Crapo (Mass.)—to amend section 5,171 and repeal 5,176, Revised Statutes. House calendar.

It amends section 5,171 so as to read as follows: On the deposit of bonds as described by sections 5,159 and 5,160, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to 90 per cent. of their current market value, not exceeding the par value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

J. F. Waite, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the contested election case of Bailey vs. Barbour, Virginia, declaring Barbour entitled to a seat. Laid over.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff Commission bill.

Mr. Updegraff (Ohio) concluded his speech in favor of a protective as opposed to a free tariff, or tariff for revenue only.

Mr. Turner (Ga.) argued in support of a revenue tariff.

Mr. Brumm (Pa.) for a continuance of the present protective policy.

Mr. Armfield (N. C.) confined his remarks principally to a review of the abuses of the internal revenue system of taxation. The Committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. Geddes (Ohio) Senate bill passed appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson.

Adjourned.

REDDING'S Russia Salve is unequalled for chilblains, chapped hands, frost bites, etc. Try it

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Statement of the Grievances of the Irish People—Advice to Irish Farmers.

Steps to Consolidate All Leagues Under One Head—Election of Officers, Etc

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following is the report of the Committee on Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The evil and long-continued English laws relating to land in Ireland have kept the people of that country in constant poverty, subject to terrible visitations of famine and rebellion which have been repeated afflictions, and the Irish people have at length resolved to abolish these unjust laws by public agitation and other legitimate means, and we recognize this as an American as well as an Irish question, the millions of Irish American citizens of this country having a deep and natural interest in their kindred in Ireland to whom by their filial relations, they are compelled to keep sending annually enormous sums of money to pay the rack rent of landlords and save their brethren from ruinous distraint and eviction and sufferings. The Irish people under this iniquitous system have been too often misunnerstood by other nations through malevolent misrepresentations of the English press, which, as an excuse for English oppression, persistently maligns the character of the Irish people and their movements by exaggerated and false reports of manufactured agrarian outrages and the people of Ireland are drugged to silence by the suppression of a free press, by the imprisonment without trial of 100 of the most respected representatives of the people, by constant threats of arrest levelled at every man who cares to criticise the injurious policy of the Government or address the people on their rights and duties, while 50,000 soldiers and 15,000 military police overawe the people, under absolute control of magistrates paid by the Government; while cannons are planted in public places of the Cities of Ireland; while public meetings are prohibited and dispersed; while police invade and search at will private dwellings and enter and remain in private meetings, while man's liberty is at the mercy of spies and informers, who are encouraged by Government proclamation; while among the political prisoners are four members of Parliament, one of whom is acknowledged to be a leader of the Irish people, and would, under free institutions, be the Chief Magistrate of the country; while the possession of arms is a crime, punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment, while the habeas corpus act has been for years suspended in a time of profound peace, and the country is suffering under the 59th savage coercion since the year 1800 and no reform can be expected while over 6,000,000 acres of Irish land, out of a total acreage of 14,000,000, are owned by less than 300 individuals, most of whom live in England, and spend their enormous revenue of £20,000,000, or $100,000,000, which they grind yearly from their Irish tenants. While 62 of these monster absentee landlords are in possession of nearly 1,300,000 acres, and 5,000,000 of Irish people own not a solitary one; while for the protection of the proprietal rights of the few thousand landlords a standing army of 15,000 military police is maintained at the expense of the impoverished and defenseless people; and

WHEREAS, The suffering Irish tenant farmers look to their kindred in America for sympathy with them in their efforts to better their condition, and to explain the motives of their agitation and protect their good name before the world from the falsehoods and aspersions of the English press. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the Irish National Land League of the United States send to the struggling tenant farmers of Ireland an expression of profound sympathy from millions of their race in America, who are proud of their faithful and enduring adherence to the principles laid down by their brave leaders, now in prison, and an earnest assurance that we will stand by them with continued moral and financial support until they have succeeded in abolishing that antiquated and destructive land system.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the desire of the Irish people for National existence; and as Ireland, first by force, and again by corruption, was robbed of her National birthright, we pledge ourselves to do all that is consistent with American citizenship to place her once more among the Nations.

Resolved, That we advise the farmers of Ireland to continue steadily and patiently in their passive resistance, which has already proved so effective a weapon. We exhort them to stand unflinchingly by the policy left them by their leader, now in prison, and to keep fresh in their memory these words of Charles Stewart Parnell, addressed them before his imprisonment: "Let no man leave his post. Continue your organization just as before, and have others ready to take the place of those who may be arrested. By this policy of passive endurance, the Irish people will command the respect of the world and prove themselves worthy of freedom."

Resolved, That the Convention instruct its officers to confer at their earliest opportunity with their council of seven, chosen at the Chicago Convention, as to the feasibility of uniting under one head all the Land League branches now organized in the United States.

Resolved, That we express the gratitude of the Irish-American people to the ladies of Ireland who, like the women of Limerick, took the places of their husbands and brothers, and assuming the risk of arrest and imprisonment, nobly upheld the flag of the Land League.

Resolved, That we are proud of the Christian forbearance of the Irish people under their dreadful exasperations, and while exhorting every man in Ireland to continue to use his influence in preventing even the least act of violence, we solemnly charge the British Government with the responsibility of all crimes and outrages of an extraordinary nature occurring since the imprisonment of the chosen leaders of an indomitable and exasperated race.

Resolved, That while we do not ask the release of any citizen who has violated a just law of the land, we demand of the proper authorities, not as a favor but as a right, the immediate trial or unconditional release of American citizens confined without accusation in foreign jails.

The report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws presented their report, which provides for the adoption of the same constitution and by-laws under which the proceedings of the Land Commission were conducted, the only important change being a provision for increasing the Central Council from three to seven members. It was finally decided to continue the Central Council with three members only.

The Committee on Officers presented the following list of names for the ensuing year: President, Patrick A. Collins, Boston; First Vice-President, Rev. Patrick Cronin, Buffalo; Second Vice-President, Thaddeus Hannagan; Secretary, Thomas Hatly; Treasurer, Rev. Laurence Welsh, Connecticut.

A minority report was also submitted as follows: President, James Mooney, Buffalo; Secretary, John J. Hines, Buffalo. The same persons as named in the majority report for the other offices.

The Chairman, Gen. Collins, and Sec. McFlatley declined re-election and heartily approved of the minority report. The Convention adopted that report.

Gen. Collins was chosen First Vice-President on motion of Father Cronin.

Egan at Paris telegraphed, acknowledging the receipt of $255,000 from America, and thanking the friends of Ireland in this country for their noble exertions.

Retiring Secretary Hatly explained the difficulties of that position and asked the Convention to increase the salary from $600 to $1,200 per annum. This was done and Hatley was voted extra compensation of $600 for services in the past year.

O'Brien, New York, offered a resolution, which was refered to the Committee on Resolutions, which binds the League not to recognize at the next Convention any branch or association which fails to transmit their remittances through the general officers of the League, and the Convention then adjourned, subject to call of the chairman.

A Stitch in Time.

Your children are always getting into trouble of some sort or other. They cut or burn their hands, sprain their ankles, crush or hurt themselves in many ways. They have sudden attacks of cramps, diarrhoea or dysentery. A physician is sent for, delay ensues, and frequently the consequences are serious. This could all be avoided by having a supply of Pond's Extract at hand. Nothing will relieve pain so quickly, stop bleeding or heal wounds, bruises, etc. Its action is quick, sure and unfailing. Full directions are supplied with each bottle.

Five thousand Jews were recently expelled from Moscow.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Chairman of the National Republican Committee Makes a Statement—District Representation in the Next Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—As there seems to be a general misunderstanding as to the action of the Republican National Committee on the general call for the next National Convention, Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the Committee, now in Washington, authorizes the following statement:

At the Republican National Convention, in June, 1880, a resolution was unanimously adopted directing the Committee to prescribe, within the next 12 months from that time, a method or methods for the election of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, to announce the same to the country, and to issue a call in conformity therewith, provided such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several Congressional Districts the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention.

At a meeting of the Committee on the 1st of July, 1880, the request was publicly made for the transmission to the Committee of plans and suggestions on this subject from any period prior to July 1, 1881. A full meeting of the National Committee was held in Washington in March, 1881, to consider this subject. At that meeting the Committee, consisting of William E. Chandler, George C. Gorham and Edward McPherson, made a report on the question. The majority report represented the views of Chandler and McPherson, the minority the views held by Gorham.

Both plans were fully discussed at that meeting, the discussion chiefly turning upon the question of District representation and the next on representation based upon the Republican vote. The issue of this debate was the unanimous adoption by the Committee of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That, in accordance with the order of the Republican National Convention of 1880, the call for the Convention of 1884 shall provide for securing to the several Congressional Districts the right to elect their own delegates to such National Convention; that the details, method or rules to be included in such call shall be determined at a future meeting of the Committee, to be held within one year from this date, and that the whole subject be now referred to a committee of five, who shall make a report at such meeting."

Wm. E. Chandler, Thomas C. Platt, John M. Forbes, John A. Martin and Chauncey I. Filley were appointed the Committee, under this resolution, to consider and report upon the subject of representation of the Territories and the District of Columbia in the National Convention and on the National Committee.

Mr. Jewell has invited a conference of the members of the National Committee, resident in Washington, and those convenient to the City for Saturday, this week, with a view of fixing a time for a full meeting of the Committee, at which final action will be taken on this subject. The Committee has already unanimously agreed that its call shall provide for securing to the several Congressional Districts the right to elect their own delegations and only the methods or rules for carrying out this purpose remain to be determined.

THE APRIL FREEZE.

Wheat Seriously Injured, Strawberries Killed, and Fruit Growers Discouraged.

COLUMBUS, April 11.—The freeze last night is thought to have been disastrous to the fruit crop, especially to peaches. Sec. Chamberlain, of the State Board of Agriculture, thinks the crop badly injured, if not entirely spoiled. Farmers report the wheat heavily damaged.

WHEELING, April 11.—A special to the Intelligencer from points in West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, show the recent cold snap has damaged early apples, peaches and the small fruits. The grains are reported uninjured. In the immediate vicinity of this City the peaches, plums and apples are injured in a slight degree. A slight snow storm prevailed to-night. The weather shows signs of moderating.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—The sudden change in the temperature Sunday night caused much apprehension. Last night the temperature fell to 26 just before day. Fruit and vegetables in this neighborhood are not seriously injured, though clearing weather to-day and continued cold, increase the general apprehension of frost to-night. The most experienced farmers fear the wheat is seriously injured.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Opinions about the effect of the cold weather on fruit and grain cannot be formed with confidence so soon after the frost. The cloudy weather to-day, in this locality, was highly favorable, but to-night it is clear and there are fears another frost to-night may intensify the trouble. The ground froze here last night and to-day leaves are drooping. Fruit growers in the suburbs are divided in opinion, nearly all agreeing, however, that strawberries are killed, that peaches are more or less injured, while grapes, cherries, apples and pears are not much hurt.

Specials to the Commercial and Gazette from a large number of places in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia show a similar variance of opinion. In Marietta, it is said, ice formed an inch thick, while in Findlay, O., it was even colder. The thermometer is reported at various points throughout Ohio as low as 24. From the greater number of points it is said peaches and early cherries are all, or nearly all, killed, but in most instances apples are reported not injured. Several places in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky report no damage at all. Nearly all speak of serious damage to wheat in localities where it was far advanced. At several points the weather was said to be colder to-night than last night.

THE SLATER FUND.

A Connecticut Philanthropist Proposes to Give $1,000,000 for the Education of Colored People

NORWICH, Conn., April 13.—John F. Slater, of this City, has signified his intention to create a fund of $1,000,000, to be known as the John F. Slater Fund, for the education of freedmen. The fund is to be vested in a Board of Trustees, which includes ex Pres. Hayes, Chief Justice Waite, Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia; James P. Boyce, of Kentucky, and Wm. A. Slater. Mr. Slater says: "The general object which I desire to have exclusively pursued is the uplifting of the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity, by conferring on them the blessings of Christian education. The disabilities formerly suffered by this people and their singular patience and fidelity in the great crisis of the Nation establish a just claim on the sympathy and good will of humane and patriotic men. I can not but feel that compassion is due, in view of their prevailing ignorance, which exists because of no fault of their own."

Slater suggests the education of teachers for the colored race may be the wisest purpose to which the fund can be put. If after 33 years, three quarters of the trustees shall for any reason agree there is no further use for the fund in the form instituted, Slater authorizes them to apply the capital to the establishment of foundations subsidiary to those assisting in institutions of higher education, so as to make them more freely accessible to poor colored students. Under the present institution of the fund he especially wishes neither the principal nor income to be expended in land or buildings or for any other purpose than that of safe and productive investment for income.

A Chinese Giant.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Chang Chi Lang, a giant from China, eight feet six inches high, arrived from Europe. The giant was accompanied by his wife, a little person less than five feet in height, with a pretty face and feet scarcely four inches long. The pair were driven to a boarding-house on Ninth street, where the giant reposed wearily in two chairs. He will be exhibited soon.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold,

and other similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

FURIOUS STORM.

Hail Stones Ten Inches in Circumference Rattle Down in Texas.

Windows and Doors Smashed, Fruit Trees Broken Down, Cattle Stampeded.

LITTLE ROCK, April 11.—A Dallas special to the Gazette gives the particulars of a terrific hail storm which burst on that city at 5 P. M. to-day. It came up so unexpectedly as to cause intense astonishment as up to a few minutes previous, for fully three hours, the sun had been shining brightly. The fall of hail was preceded by an appalling roar, accompanied by dense masses of black clouds and a powerful wind. No such hailstones were ever seen in this section. They ranged from the size of walnuts to baseballs, and many still larger ones were picked up which measured over 10 inches in circumference. The falling of the stones sounded like the discharge of firearms. Teams ran away in the streets and many persons were knocked down and dangerously injured. The damage to buildings in Dallas will aggregate thousands of dollars. There is not one tenth enough glass in the city to repair the broken windows and doors, as the north side of nearly every building was injured.

Similar reports come from surrounding towns. The course of the storm was from the northeast, and extended west to Weatherford and east to Texarkana. Great damage was done to grain and fruit. The ground under peach, plum and pear trees is literally covered with the young crop.

Reports from Denton and Terrell say that those places

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Sec. Hunt says he will leave for St. Petersburg about the first of May.

Moody and Sankey decline for the present to give 12 months to London.

The Secretary of War directed 200,000 more rations issued at New Orleans.

Fire at Osage, Iowa, destroyed nine buildings. Loss, $11,000; insurance, $4,000.

Seven new cases of small pox have been discovered in a Dayton, O., boarding house.

The Republican County Convention at Medina, Pa., yesterday denounced Sen. Cameron.

Thirteen Yale Seniors have been suspended indefinitely for hazing three Sophomores.

Franklin Wyman's paper mill at Westminster Narrows was burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $13,000.

The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, give notice that they will soon retire from business.

In Ottumwa, Ia., a street peddler must take out a license at $3 for the first day and $1 per day thereafter.

James Moran has been sent to the penitentiary for six months for repeating at the Troy municipal election.

M. B. Whites, Treasurer of Newberry County, S. C., has absconded, and is a defaulter to the extent of $8,000.

Arrangements have been made to revive the Mechanics' National Bank of New York, and pay off the depositors.

The union carpenters of New York made a general strike for $3.50 per day, and nearly all the employers conceded the figures.

The people of St. Paul are indulging the hope of a night train to Chicago, making the distance in 13 hours and 38 minutes.

The failure is announced of John H. Bryant & Co., proprietors of a large sumac mill at Richmond, Va. Liabilities heavy.

Samuel A. Blatchford, a son of the new Associated Justice of the Supreme Court, was admitted to practice before that Court on Wednesday.

News comes from Rio Janeiro that jewels to the value of £20,000 belonging to the ladies of the Imperial family of Brazil have been stolen.

J. B. Bunn, Government Storekeeper at Peoria, is said to have obtained considerable money from merchants on worthless checks and disappeared.

Rev. P. B. Morgan, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was yesterday received into the Presbyterian Church by the Pyesbytery of Cincinnati.

The indications are that most of the victims of the "Golden City" disaster jumped overboard and were drowned, without wailing to be burned to death.

The sale of trotters by Capt. Phil Kidd, of Lexington, Ky., aggregated $19,575, for 53 head. The stallion "Voltaire," with a record of 2.20¼, sold for $4,000.

A posse sent out from Fort Worth to capture the train-robbers, returned with the son of a respectable planter, and feel sure that they have his confederates spotted.

The Circassian officers arrested at Cairo are being tried by Court Martial. They say they would infinitely prefer to serve under a Christian or any other Government.

At McGregor, Ia., Tuesday, the mill hands of Fleming Bros. struck for higher wages and less work. The mills immediately shut down, and 120 hands are out of work.

At Petersburg, Va., Mary Booth, colored, aged 14, confesses causing the death by poison of Mrs. R. C. Gray and Travis Jones. The girl implicates Martha Jones and others.

A burglary perpetrated in the vault of the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was discovered yesterday; $1,500 were taken. Detectives are on the track.

Christina Taylor, an old colored woman, has been convicted of the murder of two small children named Miller, on the farm of Joseph Fisher, near Washington, in August last.

The Government Bank Examiner at Buffalo, reported the cause of the suspension of the First National Bank, as far as now apparent, was through mismanagement only.

At Helena, the river is falling slowly, and the overflow in the City is going down also. In many places the streets are becoming free, and not exceeding half the City is now under water.

Mrs. Ladosch, of Milwaukee, found her grandchild eating a white powder and tasted of it to see what it was. Both died, and it was found the poison was the compound known as "Rough on Rats."

Cincinnati brewers and saloon keepers have resolved to unite in employing legal talent to test the constitutionality of the Pond bill, and an assessment of $5 has been ordered on each saloon in Cincinnati.

A petition to Congress not to interfere with Chinese immigration has been signed by 4,000 firms of New York, including the entire dry goods trade and the President of every bank in the Clearing House.

The Chicago Presbytery passed resolutions thanking Pres. Arthur for vetoing the Chinese bill, because it would prevent the conversion of the Chinese to Christianity, and because it was contrary to the spirit of National institutions.

P. S. Johnson, traveling auditor of the Southern Express Company for the Southern division, died at Selma, Ala., from the effects of a fractured skull received Monday afternoon while attempting to board a moving train at Mush Creek, Ala.

The Telephone Construction Company of Detroit, after having agreed to await the action of the Board of Trustees of Kalamazoo, erected poles for several blocks on Rose street after midnight, and the Marshal has been ordered to make a seizure.

The Prison Warden at Michigan City, Ind., says the Kokomo mob made no mistake in hanging the man with many aliases. The Warden says he had served several terms for burglary, etc., although he pretended to the last he had never been in prison.

The Governing Board of Harvard College voted by 13 to 12 that it was advisable for the University to give any assurance, or hold out any encouragement that it will undertake the medical education of women by Harvard College in the medical school.

Mrs. Sergt. Mason has declined a clerkship in a Chicago store at $125 a month. The same firm wants her husband at $1,800 a year. Sergt. Mason writes his wife from his prison that he feels sure the American people will not long permit him to languish there.

The London Times says that Chili has stuck its talons deep into the body of Peru, and cannot disentangle them. The conquest and incorporation of Peru straightway in the victorious Republic would, in the interest of one as well as the other, be preferable to the intolerable relation which binds them now together.

It is a matter of gossip in official quarters in Washington that the Hon. Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, will be appointed Minister to Austria in place of William Walter Phelps; that Gen. Badeau will be appointed Consul General to Havana in lieu of Mr. Hall, and that Mr. Charles Payson, now Charge in Denmark, will be made Third Assistant Secretary of State, vice Walter Blaine.

At Rushville, O., two men—Samuel Wright, jr., and Wm. Morton—were cleaning their guns. Morton finishing, loaded his gun and while capping it the hammer slipped and it was discharged, the load taking effect in the right side of Wright's head, fracturing the skull, from which he died. The affair was purely accidental, and Morton is nearly insane at the occurrence.

The Texas Lunatic Asylum burned Friday. Loss, $8,000.

An Irish lady named Catharine Highland died at Marietta, O., aged over 100 years.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine are in Washington resisting the proposition to tax them.

In some parts of Virginia peaches have been killed and other fruit badly injured by frost.

The Providence Tool Company give notice of being unable to meet its engagements.

It is again reported that First Comptroller Lawrence proposes to run for Congress in Ohio this year.

The vote of Yankton at the recent municipal election was 633, electing a Republican Mayor by 77 majority.

The Jewish congregations in Milwaukee, united in memorial services in honor of Rabbi Lilienthal, who died last week in Cincinnati.

The Common Council of Cincinnati, with a Democratic majority of four, organized by the election of a Republican for City Clerk.

Both Houses of the Texas Legislature passed the bill reducing the fare on all railroads in Texas to three cents per mile. The Governor will sign it.

Gov. Jerome, by proclamation, designates Thursday, the 27th inst., as "Arbor Day," and calls upon the people of Michigan to observe it by planting trees.

Stephen Dukes, an employe of the Valley Railway, at Cleveland, is missing; also $3,000 of the Company's money; also a bright-eyed brunette of Cleveland.

At Philadelphia Saturday night, 5,000 or 8,000 workingmen, in mass meeting, expressed indignation at the action of the President in vetoing the Chinese bill.

At Lawrence, Mass., the strikers not having returned to work the upper mill is ordered closed six months. This throws 2,500 men out of employment.

The Cincinnati Turners have arranged to have "certain beverages" furnished to them free of cost at their hall on Sundays as soon as the St. Smith law is enforced.

Advices from Hot Springs say Sen. Logan is slowly improving. He is troubled with sciata. He and ex-Sen. Chaffee remain at the Springs three or four weeks.

The Garfield Monument Fund Committee on Friday received a $250 contribution from ex-Pres. Hayes, and has information that $1,200 will soon be sent from Paris.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, appeared on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day, and was given quite an ovation, especially by the Democratic members.

Parnell has written to the editors of several Paris journals refusing interviews on the ground that his parole forbids communication with persons connected with politics.

Bell Rivers, colored, who murdered Margaret Washington, colored in Memphis last September, was sentenced by the Supreme Court at Jackson to be hanged June 2.

Mrs. Alfa Boynton, mother of Dr. S. A. Boynton, one of Pres. Garfield's physicians, and only sister of Mrs. Garfield, the President's mother, died Friday at her home in Hiram, aged 75.

The Executive Committee of the League of Ohio Wheelmen has fixed August 28 and 29 for a meeting in Columbus, when the race for the championship of the State will take place.

Congressman Dibrell, of Tennessee, in an official statement of the fiscal disposition of the Confederate specie, shows that $1,8.,222.90 was distributed to the troops at Washington, Ga., on May 3, 1865.

James Speer, a well known sporting man of New York, has fallen heir to $165,000 left by an uncle, who went from New Bedford to California 40 years ago. Speer starts for California next week.

The Philadelphia Grand Jury returned nine bills of indictment for involuntary manslaughter against Jos. Harvey, owner of the Randolph Mills, which burned last Spring with great loss of life.

The Northern Pacific Road has met with complete success in its experiments with artesian wells in Dakota. Water nearly as pure as that from Lake Superior flows 30 feet above the ground at Tower City.

Robert Bonner thinks the record of Maud S. will soon be lowered, and that horses will be trotting in 2.06 and 2.05. Rarus, he claims, can trot now in 2.08. Mr. Bonner has now about 45 horses in his stable.

At Sedalia, Mo., a number of persons who were in the same division with Jesse James, when he was a soldier in the regular Confederate service, have started a subscription for his widow and children. Over $250 are already raised.

Des Moines now claims the largest distillery in the world. The works cost $200,000, will employ 125 men, will consume 7,000 bushels of corn daily, and pay a government tax of $15,000 a day. It will also feed 4,000 cattle.

The Postmaster General has prohibited the delivery of money orders or registered letters to the Dayton Mutual Aid Association, Dayton, O. The prohibition is based upon the reports of inspectors who declared the concern fraudulent.

Preliminary arrangements are being made by Col. Casey to resume the laying of the stone on the Washington monument by the 1st of May. Operations to that end were begun on the 1st inst. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

A judgment of $24,000 having been rendered by the United States Court against the City of Watertown, Ill., for interest on its Red Cloud debt, the Mayor and 14 Aldermen met on the 10th, levied a tax for next year's expenses, and resigned to prevent service.

Guiteau is out in another card. "Had they (relatives) all died," he says, "25 years ago, it would have been a God send to me." He charges Mr. Scoville with a desire to get control of his (Guiteau's) book and says he has already paid Mr. Scoville $275, which is more than his alleged services are worth.

Mail advices from Kirbyville, Mo., say a good deal of horse stealing has been done in that section lately, and that a few days ago three men, ringleaders in the depredations, were hunted down and hanged by a party of citizens. The names of the men are not known, but they are believed to have come from Green County.

The partners in the Central Bank of Indianapolis have made an assignment to Judge Lamb, who expresses the opinion that enough can not be realized from the estate to pay for settling it up. The wives of the proprietors have decided not to join in giving up their property. C. B. Cones last Friday mortgaged his estate for $24,000 cash. The liabilities of the bank are said to be $200,000.

A monster locomotive, numbered 345, has just been finished at the Fort Wayne shops of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. Its dead weight, separate from the tender and without fuel or water, is 75,700 pounds. The empty tank weighed 22,400 pounds. One day last week the giant was fired up and was run into the yard, where it scaled the surprising weight of 82,950. It is by far the heaviest locomotive ever built in that City. The tank, with its supply of coal and water, weighed 45,900 pounds.

The Ford Brothers Pardoned.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Dispatches from Jefferson City say Gov. Crittenden has granted an unconditional pardon to the Ford brothers, who this afternoon pleaded guilty to having killed Jesse James at St. Joseph, and were sentenced to be hanged May 19th.

He Remembers Jesse James.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Ex-Gov. Burbank, of Dakota, now Postoffice Inspector here, was one of the dozen passengers in the stage which was robbed by the James gang near Hot Springs nearly eight years ago. He was robbed of a gold watch and chain, and a diamond pin worth $900. He has received information from Marshal Craig, of St. Joseph, that his property was found among the effects of the late Jesse James, and will be returned to him.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Sen. Maxey, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably with amendments a bill to appropriate and apply the amount appropriated by the act of March, 1877, to pay certain Southern mail contractors.

The regular order was passed over and Voorhees addressed the Senate upon the resolution introduced by him declaring the conduct of the State Department in relation to the arrest and imprisonment by the British authorities of Daniel McSweeney and other American citizens is in violation of American law, inconsistent with the value of American citizenship and derogatory to the honor of the United States. Upon the close of Voorhees' remarks the galleries, containing many members of the Land League Convention, manifested their approbation.

Sen. Sherman remarked that the statute which protects the rights of foreign-born citizens had been passed by the Republican party, and that party had established the right of expatriation. Upon his suggestion the resolution of Voorhees was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with a view to inquiry into all the facts of the case.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The minority report on the Chinese bill was presented. It states that the minority are determined not to support the 15 year bill, but to vote for Page's motion.

The House went into committee on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar for the relief of Edward B. Armstrong, one of the heirs of James B. Armstrong, of Missouri, met with opposition on the ground that, though the original claimant had been loyal E. B. Armstrong had been unable to prove his loyalty.

Mr. White (Ky.) advocated the measure, and contended the claims of loyal persons which originated before the war should be paid. The Republican party could not afford to vote against the bill.

Mr. Camp (N. Y.) earnestly protested against the passage of the bill, contending that the men who had gone into the rebellion had forfeited every right which the Constitution had guaranteed them, and the only right they had was to have their property confiscated and themselves hanged higher than Haman.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) strongly opposed the passage of the bill, quoting from affidavits on file in the Treasury Department that the proposed beneficiary had not only been disloyal to the Union, but had borne arms in the Rebel army. He planted himself on the ground that not one penny should be taken from the Treasury to pay the claim of any person who had been guilty of disloyalty, and he therefore moved to strike out the enacting clause of the pending bill.

The debate was continued at great length, after which the enacting clause was struck out, thus defeating the measure.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Caswell, (Wis.) Cannon, (Ill.) and Ellis, (La.) as conferees on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The House went into Committee on the Tariff Commission bill.

Mr. White (Ky.) confined his remarks principally to an attack upon the bill recently passed by the House, amending Internal Revenue laws.

Mr. McMillen opposed the pending bill on the ground that it was the duty of Congress to legislate directly on the subject of a revision of tariff.

A high tariff, he said, taxed every farmer, printer, teacher, doctor, lawyer, preacher and mechanic in the land in order to increase the profits of the rich manufacturer, and even placed a duty upon Bibles, thus prohibiting the plan of salvation from going untaxed to the people. If there was to be a revision of the tariff why didn't the representatives of the people stand by their duty like men and not shrink from that duty, and send irresponsible commissioners all over the country, junketing and feasting in order to inform Congress what it must do.

Shallenberger, Wilson and Ward advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hill favored a continuance of the protective system. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 17

Sen. Ingalls, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendments the bill introduced by Sen. Plumb in December last, to declare certain lands granted to the Pacific railroads, subject to taxation.

The bill as amended provides that all lands granted by the act of July 1, 1862, to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast, etc., lands granted by the amendatory act of July 2, 1864, to the several railroad companies therein named, which have been selected and certified and on which said companies respectively have become entitled to receive patents upon the payment of the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the same as provided by section 3 of said amendatory act of July 2, 1864. Notwithstanding that such companies have not made such payment, and shall be subject to all legal taxes imposed under the authority of any State or Territory in which such lands are located, to the same extent as they would have been had such costs been paid and land conveyed to said railroad companies. The bill is not to apply to lands already forfeited, nor to operate to relieve any company from any forfeiture heretofore incurred. It is also provided that prior to the payment of such costs of surveying by said railroad companies, no tax shall be imposed except in organized communities. The Committee add a new section as follows:

"That in any sale of such lands for taxes, moneys due or to become due to the United States, under said acts for such costs, fees, etc., shall be and and remain a first lien on such lands, and shall be paid by the purchaser at such tax sale who shall thereupon his title under the tax sale being complete receive the patent for the land so purchased by him, which patent shall operate only as a release of the interest of the United States in the land described in the same."

A bill relative to the damages by a collission between a United States vessel and a ferry boat at Memphis in 1879, passed by 25 to 11. The bill provides for its adjudication by the United States District Court at Memphis.

Sens. Allison and Beck were upon their own request, excused from service as conferees on the Indian appropriation bill.

The bill recently reported by Kellogg from the Commerce Committee for deepening canals and improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, then came up as the regular order. The bill provides that work is to be carried on by the Secretary of War upon the plans of the Mississippi River Commission and appropriates $5,000,000 for the Mississippi and $1,000,000 for the Missouri river. It prohibits the use of any portion of the money in construction and repairs of levees.

An amendment to the bill intended to be proposed by Jonas (La.), applies so much of the appropriation as the Secretary of War may deem necessary upon the advice of the Mississippi River Commission, in immediate repairs or the construction of such levees as will assist in deepening the channel and improving the navigation, but not for the purpose of preventing injury to lands by an overflow.

An amendment prepared by Sen. Garland increases the appropriation to $15,000,000—$13,000,000 to the Mississippi and $2,000,000 to the Missouri River, to be expended in the construction, completion, repairing and preservation of such works as, in the judgment of the Commission, will best locate and deepen the river channels and protect the banks, improve and give safety and ease to navigation, prevent destructive floods, and facilitate trade and postal service.

Sen. Kellogg said the overflow covered a highly cultivated area, inhabited by farmers and planters, of nearly 1,000 miles in length and from 30 to 50 miles in width. He said the States in the Valley expended millions in fruitless preventive measures, and corporations having been alike unsuccessful now all were compelled to look to the General Government for some effective plan for protection. The Mississippi was the property of the United States, having been acquired by purchase and its free navigation having been provided for in a treaty with France. He quoted from Garfield's letter of acceptance and the Presidential recommendations upon the profound importance of the improvement of this great National highway, and remarked the proposed appropriation was only about one-half the amount annually imposed upon the commerce of the Mississippi for increased rates of insurance.

Sen. Camerson (Wis.) favored the bill, but doubted the propriety of fixing the entire expenditure for Mississippi improvements below New Madrid as was contemplated by the Plans of the Commission.

Sen. McMillan complained the Commission had given too much attention to the lower portion of the river, to the prejudice of the survey above St. Louis.

Sen. Conger made a like criticism.

Sen. Vest, in elaboration of Kellogg's argument, quoted from the official records to show that up to 1872, Wisconsin and Michigan received for rivers and harbors, exclusive of light-house and other public works, $345,000, while the total appropriations to the Mississippi River improvements was $1,481,464.

Sens. Jones (La.) and Cockrell (Mo.) briefly defended the work of the Mississippi River Commission. The bill went over without action, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted providing, that on and after April 19th, the House meet at 11 A. M.

Bills introduced and referred. A petition of the citizens of California, asking that Bibles be admitted free of duty.

By Mr. Springer—A resolution of the Illinois Legislature urging the passage of a bill for the construction of the Hennepin Canal.

By Mr. Carpenter—To create a United States cattle commission.

By Mr. Gibson—Appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of seed cane and for the distribution of the same by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

By Mr. Murch—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether in his estimates for an appropriation covering laborers, mechanics, etc., such estimates were based on the eight hour law.

By Mr. Bland—To retire the circulation of the National Banks, and to continue them as banks of discount and deposit.

By Mr. Dawes—Directing the Secretary of State to take steps for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Persia.

By Mr. Harris—Permitting Joseph R Hawley to accept certain decorations from the Governments of the Netherlands, Spain and Japen.

Mr. Ranney, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a majority report in the contested case of Bisbee vs. Finley, of Florida, declaring the contestant Bisbee entitled to his seat.

Mr. Crapo, under instructions from the Committee on Banking and Currency, moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions making the bill to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence a special order for the 25th of April. After a debate the motion was defeated by yeas 148, nays 89, not receiving the necessary two-thirds.

The bill authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars was agreed to.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution providing for night sessions until further notice on Mondays and Wednesdays for the consideration of bills authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the United States, and providing a permanent construction fund for the Navy. The motion was lost by yeas 145, nays 91, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

A resolution fixing the 26th inst. for the consideration of business reported from the Postoffice Committee, except the ocean mail service bill, was agreed to.

Under call of States, 83 bills and resolutions were introduced.

By Mr. Schultz—To amend the laws regulating homestead entry so as to enable pensioners of the United States incapacitated from agricultural labor to acquire a homestead title to 160 acres of land through an agent.

By Mr. Morse—Making unlawful the circulation of checks by officers of a National bank a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not longer than five years.

By Mr. Robertson—A bill appropriating $6,955,000 for the improvement of navigation and commerce of the Mississippi River in accordance with the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission.

By Mr. Frost—A joint resolution to repay Great Britain the undistributed balance of the Geneva award.

Mr. Page, (Cal.) under instructions of the Committee on Education and Labor, moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the anti-Chinese bill which the 10 years period of suspension of immigration.

The bill having been read, Mr. Bragg (Wis.) rising to a parliamentary question, inquired how it was that the bill to execute treaty stipulations to regulate immigration and affecting naturalization laws came to be reported by the Committee on Education and Labor.

The Speaker—"Because the subject was referred to it."

Mr. Willis made a speech against the bill, but said he would vote for it.

From the conclusion of Willis' speech until adjournment that body was most of the time in uproar and confusion, which was started when Page, who was entitled to 15 minutes for debate, instead of consuming that time, demanded a vote. He had no sooner declared his intention not to speak when Rice (Mass.) claimed the floor to speak against the measure, but was not recognized by the Speaker, who stated he had recognized Willis as opposed to the bill, as that gentleman had demanded a second on the original motion.

Mr. Randall asked leave to have the House vote upon the amendment fixing the term of suspension at 15 years, but was met with a storm of objections from the Republican side.

Then Springer and Kenna sprang to their feet, demanding that as a matter of justice Rice should be permitted to speak against the measure, and a heated colloquy ensued between Kenna and the Speaker, as to whether Kenna had risen to a parliamentary inquiry and as to his right to debate it.

Mr. Robeson also entered into the discussion, which was being carried on in an excited manner, and he was greeted with cries of "Order" from the Democratic side.

Mr. Kenna asserted his right to speak, and declared "This Chair shall not deny to me that right," to which Humphreys (Wis.) replied that "such bluster was unnecessary, as there had not been any right denied anybody."

The Speaker finally stated he would listen to the gentleman from West Virginia, but that gentleman had proceeded no further than to say, "The Chair will be seated which I respectfully desire," when again there were loud calls for "order" from the Republican side, while Humphreys angrily remarked, directing his remarks to Kenna, "Sit down."

There was a great deal of angry feeling shown on both sides, which led Kenna, jocularly, to request his Republican friends to have patience, and no blood would be shed.

Mr. Randall at this point took exception to some remark of the Speaker, and was recognized by the Speaker to make an explanation, but he had no sooner started than Valentine (Neb.) called for "order," and the call being taken up by other Republican members, Randall's remarks were inaudible, and, in a decided tone, he exclaimed he would be heard.

Mr. Valentine contended that his remark was unparliamentary, and asked that it be taken down.

The Speaker—"The Chair will state he did not understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania intimated he would be heard in spite of the Chair."

Mr. Randall—"There is an impression which I desire to correct, that I in demanding a second on the bank question, had not rightfully distributed time. I yielded 14 minutes of my time to opponents of the measure."

Mr. Rice (Mass.) again appealed to be allowed to speak on the bill.

The Speaker ruled that Willis, having called for a second, had been recognized in opposition to the bill, and that the remaining 15 minutes were under the control of the gentleman from California (Page). In this view he was reinforced by Reed, (Me.), who said the Chair and House had no protection except the honor of members themselves, and if any member violated his honor the Chair had no protection.

Mr. Willis sprang to his feet and demanded to be heard on a question of personal privilege, but the Speaker having meantime recognized Mr. Page, that gentleman proceeded to speak in support of the bill, but he was soon interrupted by Mr. Cox, who contended it was unjust that opponents of the bill should have no time for debate. After a rather angry colloquy with the speaker Mr. Cox sat down, protesting against the suppression of Massachusetts.

Mr. Page then took the floor, and when order was partially restored, made a short speech, and was followed by Mr. Kasson, who said he did not believe in the spirit in which the other side of the House had pursued this question, nor in the duty or justness of the Congress of the United States making itself a pack of hounds to hunt any race created on God's earth and permitted to live on his earth. [Applause.] Congress was asked to assail a particular race of human beings, to separate them from all other races, to exclude them from our soil and bring into the United States a spirit of persecution—race persecution.

After another scene of confusion incident upon another attempt of opponents of the measure to be heard, the rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas, 201; nays, 37.

The vote having been announced, Willis (Ky.) was recognized on a question of personal privilege, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a remark made by Reed during the debate. Having been the only member who had spoken prior to that he assumed the gentleman intended that remark for him (Willis.) If it was (and he assumed that it was from the gentleman's silence)—

Mr. Reed (interrupting) said he had not the slightest reference to the gentleman, and the matter was dropped.

The House adjourned, after having been for an hour and a half in a state of extreme turmoil and confusion. There was a good deal of animosity shown on both sides, and at times there appeared to be great danger that the offices of the Sergeant-at-Arms would be required to restore order.

THE JEANNETTE.

Graphic Description of the Final Breaking Up—The Retreat Over 300 Miles of Ice—Sacrifice of Life to Explore an Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Call publishes a letter from Dr. H. C. Ledyard, an American at Siberia, to a friend in this City. At Irkoutsk Ledyard met Lieut. Danenhower, who gave him some interesting details of the loss of the Jeannette, from which the following extracts are made:

Since the first Fall, when they were caught by ice in trying to reach Herald Island, they have never taken their course but were he'd as in the jaws of death, and squeezed till every timber quivered. They turned this way and that, thrown, floating, and then caught again, and every hour in suspense, never knowing when the ice would close upon them a little more, and the deck sink beneath them. Throughout this strain they were all well, and trying to be cheerful, working very hard, for the engine and men were hardly able to keep the water out. They had to pump for a year and a half. On June 11, 1881, the crisis came. The ship showed greater straining than before; the deck quivered, and an inexplicable movement warned them of the danger. They prepared their boats and made their camp beside the vessel. She rose and turned in her cradle till the yards touched the ice, then the rigging gave way and the masts lay prostrate. At 4 o'clock in the morning the floe parted and all went down. A cry of alarm called all to escape from a crevice in the ice. It opened just through the Captain's tent.

The crew then began the retreat. Twenty-nine days they struggled southward. Three hundred miles of ice were thus passed over, four miles a day being thought good for them. After one series of 14 days they were 27 miles further north than at first. While walking over the ice, dragging three boats, they discovered Bennett Island, to explore which they spent three weeks of their precious Summer days, and expended much of their limited supply of food. To this detour those who survived, attribute much of their suffering and the death of their commander and 19 men. After three months of this perilous and exhausting work they came to blue water, and then with fair winds took their course for the mouth of the Lena River. Melville's boat was stove against a block of ice. The Captain's boat lost her mast and sail. The Captain landed with all well, but abandoned the boat, as the water was shallow and would not make a channel of the river.

IN CAUCUS.

Republican Members of the House Resolve to Push Business.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A caucus of Republican representatives was held in the hall of the House to-night, lasting from 8 until 11:30. The attendance was not very large but the proceedings were animated. A number of speeches were made on various subjects, among which were the Tariff Commission bill, the contested election cases and the manner of proceeding with the business of the session. A strict injunction of secresy prevails among the members, but enough is made known to warrant the statement that resolutions were adopted providing for prompt action in all important matters pending. It was ascertained that by Monday next the majority will have all its members present with possibly one or two exceptions. A resolution was offered to favor 11 o'clock for the hour of meeting hereafter and to provide that night sessions be held whenever practicable, that the Tariff Commission bill shall be passed as soon as the debate thereon is concluded and the election cases pushed forward and disposed of as rapidly as possible. The sentiment of the caucus was in favor of holding as long daily sessions as possible for the remainder of the present Congressional term with a view to transacting as much business as possible. It was also decided the present rules of the House were broad enough in their scope to allow the majority to proceed in the manner indicated. The caucus was presided over by Rep. Robeson.

STAR ROUTERS.

Ex Sen. Dorsey Appears in Court—A Short Session

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the Criminal Court consideration of the star route cases was resumed. Ex-Sen. Dorsey made his appearance in Court. Williams, for the defense, filed a motion calling upon the Government to furnsih a bill of particulars describing in detail all papers and petitions alleged to have been forged, false affidavits made, and other information which the defense claims should have been included in the indictment.

After some little argument, forfeiture of Dorsey's recognizance was stricken from the record.

The prosecution resisted the motion for a bill of particulars, and a long argument ensued. At its conclusion Bliss asked that the court as early as possible require the Government to furnish a bill of particulars, and then Merrick called for the arraignment of Stephen W. Dorsey, who entered a plea of "Not guilty," and the Court adjourned.

A Forced Marriage Annulled.

NEW YORK, April 18.—In the matter of the suit of Margaret J. O'Donnell against Patrick O'Donnell for divorce, Justice Neilson, Brookly City Court, has made an order annulling the marriage. The plaintiff, who is a bright looking Irish girl, about 18 years of age, alleged that she was forced by her mother, while living in Ireland, to marry the defendant, who is 17 years her senior. She did not live with him as his wife, however, and after much persecution, because of her dislike for her husband, she made her way to this country, where her sister has been living for several years. The husband and his mother-in-law followed her to America, but the plaintiff was determined in her decision not to recognize the defendant. As both parties are Catholics and as that church does not allow either party to marry after a civil divorce, application has been made to Bishop Loughlin for an ecclesiastical divorce.

Wayne MacVeagh.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Wayne MacVeagh presided at the meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association in this City last night. He concluded his speech as follows:

"The boss system is a degradation; it goes from the gutter to the White House. It subsists on the spoils of office. The duty of this association and of the country is to supplant these bosses. Until that is done your work will not be executed. You cannot pretend to be interested in the degrading spectacle of Mahoneism in Virginia, the delegate prostitution of Government powers to aid the repudiation of State obligations. If we could charge that upon the Bourbon Democrats it would be some relief; but, to our sorrow and humiliation, these things are done in the name of the party of Abraham Lincoln. Instead of going forward, Arthur's administration makes a retrograde movement."

Mahone's Plans.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Sen. Mahone has returned from Richmond. He has been very much engaged for the past two weeks in "fixing up" a redistricting bill in the interests of his party. He has one all arranged now and he says that it will insure four good Readjuster Republican Congressmen in the next House. He says: "There is no doubt but that this bill will pass. Virginia now is approaching an era of something resembling prosperity and it will be an event well worthy of her new birth to have four additional men represent her in the Halls of Congress who will belong to this advanced school of politics. I have great confidence, too, that we shall be happily surprised by large gains all over the State."

The New Senator.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In the Senate the credentials of Calcott, of Colorado, were presented, and he qualified and took his seat.

A REMINGTON BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN FOR $10.00

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We have purchased the entire stock of this WORLD RENOWNED REMINGTON BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, and for the purpose of more thoroughly introducing them in the United States and Canadas have decided to sell a very limited number of these matchless Guns for only $10. The Remington Breech Loaders are acknowledged by sportsmen to be superior to all others in efficiency, workmanship, and finish; they are the handsomest and best breech-loading Shot Guns in the world, and are without exception the most accurate, easiest working, quickest fired, best constructed, simplest and most perfect made. Each Gun is beautifully, every part thoroughly tested, and we warrant them in every particular. The Barrel is bored from solid steel, proved and choke bored. The UNRIVALED REMINGTON GUNS are too well known to need further description. Any one in want of a gun can purchase a reliable first-class Shot Gun should purchase one of our Remington Breech Loaders, as they are the highest targets ever offered, and no such opportunity to secure perfect arms. Remington Breech Loading Shot Guns, carefully boxed, for only $10. Extra fine, at $15.00 extra, we will send a handsome cartridge belt and box of loaded shells. ORDER IMMEDIATELY. Remit by registered letter or draft at our risk. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE we will send one of our Remington Breech Loading Shot Guns, carefully boxed, for only $10. Extra fine, at $15.00 extra, we will send a handsome cartridge belt and box of loaded shells. ORDER IMMEDIATELY. Remit by registered letter or draft at our risk. Any one getting up a club and sending us $50 will receive seven Shot Guns. We refer to the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Canada, Express Agency, Express Company or Newspaper Publisher in this city. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York

WEIGHT 7 LBS. LENGTH OF BARREL 32 INS. KILLS AT 100 YARDS

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1882.

The feeling in trade circles during the past week was one of confidence. Business generally manifested some improvement, notwithstanding that during part of the week storms and inclement weather prevailed. The number of failures aggregated about the same as on the preceding week, but the movement of merchandise, etc., was considerably more animated. The reports from various trade interest show that in almost every department the volume of trade has increased. Pig iron has been somewhat depressed, and wool has been dull, but in almost all other things sales were in excess of the week previous.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE are meagre, leaning at 6 @ 6¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 5@5½ @ cent. Bar silver, 114¼c. Sterling Exchange firm and nominal; rates advanced ½ @ cent.; actual business, $4.85¾ for 60 days and $4.89¼ for sight. Government bonds dull and regular. State securities active and generally lower. Railroad bonds about steady. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was active and an advance of ⅛@⅜ @ cent. was followed by a decline of ⅛@1¼ cent. New Jersey Central, Missouri Pacific, Reading, New York Central, Lake Shore and St. Joseph preferred most prominent.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 101; U. S. 5's extended, 101¾; 4½'s coupons, 116⅛; 4's coupons, 121½c; Pacific sixes of '95, 132.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, decrease	$1,107,600
Specie, increase	3,571,400
Legal tenders, increase	1,825,100
Deposits, decrease	5,008,700
Circulation, decrease	69,000
Reserve, increase	4,144,500
Banks now hold $4,946,150 in excess of legal requirements	

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 11, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881	1882
For the week	$ 7,162,237	$ 6,161,491
Previously reported	104,453,598	74,720,833
Total since Jan. 1	$112,616,835	$80,882,325

The following shows the imports of general merchandise and dry goods at the Port of New York for the week ending April 15, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881	1882
For the week:		
Dry goods	$ 1,999,515	$ 2,431,406
General merchandise	4,655,201	9,641,015
Total for the week	$ 6,655,046	$12,072,416
Previously reported	115,009,663	137,216,868
Total since Jan. 1	$121,664,709	$149,309,284

The exports of specie for the week ending April 15, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 344,007	$ 203,000
Previously reported	3,403,232	13,987,252
Total since Jan 1	$3,747,239	$14,190,252

The imports of specie for the week ending April 15, and since the beginning of the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

	1881.	1882.
For the week	$ 5,360,284	$ 6,376
Previously reported	19,374,516	1,110,635
Total since Jan. 1	$24,734,800	$1,117,091

The United States Treasury now holds United States bonds to secure National bank circulation, $207,761,150; bonds deposited during the week, $2,000,000; bonds withdrawn during the week, $2,287,550; National bank circulation outstanding, $346,949,889; Currency notes, $360,281,506; gold notes, $434,959. The customs receipts at Washington on Monday amounted to $757,332